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VOL XVI NO 187. BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 24 1928 ONE ANNA

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P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
18 July	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay transhipment at Aden.	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi*		16,619
11 „	Macedonia		11,120
18 „	Maloja x		20,837
25 „	Malwa		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana*		16,568
8 „	Mantua		10,946
15 „	Naldera*		16,088
22 „	Ranpura		16,601
29 „	Razmak@		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Razmak@		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x		20,847
17 „	Ranchi		16,650
24 „	Macedonia*		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura		16,601
8 „	Maloja x		20,837
15 „	Razmak		10,602
22 „	Malwa *		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera *		16,088
12 „	Rajputana		16,568
19 „	Mantua *		10,946
26 „	Ranchi		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x		16,572
9 „	Ranpura		16,601
16 „	Morea *		10,953
23 „	Razmak		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana		16,568
30 „	Maloja x		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi		16,650
13 „	Ranpura		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Naldera *		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Dumra ..	8,411

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
25th July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Nadora ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
15th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th July	30th July
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15th Sept.	28th „
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 16 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	18th July	24th July
Indus Maru ..	27th „	31st „
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

427-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
25th July	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
27th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Aug.	Eliora ..	East and South Africa
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. J. Raymond as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928, to the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

30800

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the aobve Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1928, at 4-5 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928, to the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 13th day of August, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 21st day of July, 1928, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

30799

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1928, at 4-10 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928, to the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Monday, the 13th day of August, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 21st day of July, 1928, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

3080T

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1928, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928, to the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 13th day of August, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 21st day of July, 1928, and the Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

30802

THE PEARL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1928, at 4-20 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928, to the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 13th day of August, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 21st day of July, 1928, and the Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

30803

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1928, at 5-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who resire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928, to the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

37094

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1928, at 5-20 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928, to the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

30795

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1928, at 5-25 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928 to the 6th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

30796

THE CEYLON SPG. & WVG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1928 at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928 to the 1st day of August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

30797

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1928 at 5-35 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1928, to 6th day of August 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

30798

NOTICE

THE SIDHPUR MILLS CO., LTD., SIDHPUR.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the undermentioned 12 (twelve) shares of the above Mills Company have been declared FORFEITED, in default of non-payment of the amount of all the three call monies for the said shares, though called upon to pay by registered notices, as per the Resolution of the Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th of June, 1928.

Besides the forfeiture as above the shareholders' liabilities to the amount of all the call monies along with interest accrued thereon, will continue.

The shares have been declared forfeited and their names cancelled from the Register of Shareholders.

Name of the Shareholders	Share Nos.	Total.
Tarvadi Parbhashanker Ganpatram, Sidhpur	862	1
Shah Jamnadas Ramdas, Bombay	1471 to 1481	11
		12

For the Sidhpur Mills, Co. Ltd.,
MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Sidhpur, 15th of July, 1928.

30806

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which has for some years past been carried on by Narayen Pandharinath Chonker and Yeshwant Pandharinath Revankar, under the firm, name of Pandharinath Narayen and Revanker and Co., at Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay, in the trade or business of goldsmiths and jewellers was on the 15th day of July, 1928, DISSOLVED by mutual consent, the said Yeshwant Pandharinath Revanker having retired on that day from the said business and having assigned all his right, title and interest in the said partnership including the right of recovering outstandings to the said Narayen Pandharinath Chonker. The said Narayen Pandharinath Chonker will hereafter carry on the said business at the same place in the name of Pandharinath Narayen Chonker and Co., on his own account. Mr. Harischandra Purshottam Verneker, who was a paid Manager in the said business is no longer in the service of the said Narayen Pandharinath Chonker, who has now engaged a new manager named Anant Keshav Chonker to whom outstandings due to the said business may be paid and new orders given.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1928.
HARJIVANDAS B. MEHTA,
Vakil for Mr. Narayen Pandharinath Chonker.

Picked Road.

R1064

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED JAFFER MOWLA, late of Bombay, Persian Inhabitant, doing business in the name of M. J. Mowla and Sons, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a widower ..... Deceased.

ABDULLA MAHOMED JAFFER MOWLA, of Bombay, Persian Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 17th day of July, 1928.
Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

30805

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

POONA RACES.

THREE SPECIAL TRAINS (one for FIRST, another for SECOND and a third for THIRD CLASS passengers) will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th August, 1st, 6th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 22nd, 29th September, 6th and 13th October, 1928, for Poona Races.

2. For full particulars see Poster Notice at Stations.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag: Chief Trans: Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

30804

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
• TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
The Famous Musical Comedy
QUEEN HIGH
FROM THE QUEEN'S THEATRE LONDON

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
REX BEACH
has given the screen his most enthralling story of a gorgeous girl dazzled by the glamor of wealth and whirlwind romance in
THE AUCTION BLOCK
FEATURING
CHARLES RAY
AND
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
ALSO SHOWING
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A PICTURE THAT STANDS ALONE!
CARL LAEMMLE'S
THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA
WITH
LON CHANEY
MARY PHILBIN
NORMAN KERRY
AND A CAST OF 5,000
Like some weird musician, it plays upon the fears, the sympathies, the passions of all who sit before it.
There is breath-taking romance and adventure, every inch of the way.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A Comedy Drama with an Oriental Setting
LEATRICE JOY
IN
EVE'S LEAVES
A Story thoroughly human—
A Picture with a laugh in every scene
Come and see the amazing climax.
A Production de Luxe.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
A REGULAR TREAT
OF
INDIAN MUSIC
TWO CONCERTS
BY
MISS LAXMIBAI
THE DISTINGUISHED STAR OF BARODA STATE
See the Scholarly display of Indian Music.
On Saturday, 28th July, at 9-30 p.m.
and Sunday, 29th July, at 5-30 p.m.
Admission Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, As. 9, including tax.
Booking commenced at the Theatre.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

House for Sale?

Signs don't sell houses. Many buyers have been directed to property For Sale by the Property For Sale Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle." Find the buyer you want by the use of an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

for each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPISTS, well experienced in Foreign and Inland correspondence. Those knowing shorthand preferred. Apply personally to BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes St., Fort., Bombay.
A 30793

WANTED—Experienced CLERK, SHORTHAND TYPIST (either Sex) Canvassers. Apply personally PATEL, 15, N. Vakil Street, Grant Road.
A R1067

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's course. Full particulars and Railway fare coupon on one anna stamp. Apply to GUJARAT TELEGRAPH CLASS, Baroda.
A R1065

WANTED—PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES for our celebrated Disinfectants (Phenolene) and Coaltar on decent pay and commission plus office and travelling expenses. Those who can't deposit cash or War Bonds security worth Rs. 2,000 need not apply. Apply to Box No. 2155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1016

SITUATIONS WANTED

WEAVING MASTER served in various Mills (working in Ahmedabad) seeks SITUATION. Please write to Box No. 2164 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1051

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2
L R1024

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."
R990

BOOKS.

LIFE STORY OF AN INDIAN LADY DOCTOR—220 PAGES WITH 30 PAGES OF FACSIMILE LETTERS Rs. 5/ POST FREE WRITE TO TAJ P. O. Box 887, Bombay.
L R1056

MONSOON STRONG IN BURMA

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT WEAK

POONA, July 23.

Yesterday's depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has remained practically stationary. It has intensified since yesterday and is likely to travel westwards. The monsoon has strengthened in Burma, Assam, North Bengal and the Central Provinces. Heavy rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Simla and Kumaon Hills. The Arabian Sea current has been weak in the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Orissa, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Coast north and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, the Central Provinces West, The Punjab East, North Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces West, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East and Hyderabad South.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy five inches, Amherst and Diamond Island, three, Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Bashio two, Toungoo one and a half Mergui, one. Dhubri four, Dinajpur three, Jalpaiguri two, Sibsagar one and a half, Cuttack three quarters, Chaibassa, Darbhanga quarter, Jagdalpur four, Raipur one and a half, Meerut one, Pachmahi three quarters, Nagpur half, Mount Abu three quarters, Dehra Dun and Mussoree three, Roorkee six Ambala four, Hissar half, Sonamarg quarter, Ahmedabad two, Kotah one, Dwarka three quaters, Calingapatam one, Karwar three quarters, Bombay Belgaum, Hanamkonda and Mosulipatam half, and Mercara and Mangalore quarter.

Forecast:—A decrease in South Burma an increase in South Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and an extension in the central parts of the country and the Deccan.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, July 23.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon has strenghtened in the Central Provinces, but has weakened in the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces East, the Konakn, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local in the Central Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province, Rajputana East and Hyderabad South. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Baluchistan and Upper Sind, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the East Punjab and the north Madras Coast, and drier in the United Provinces East, the Madras Deccan and parts of Madras Southeast. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces East and Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 109 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—An extension in the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Delhi	0.11"
Hissar	0.55"
Ambala	4.20"
Kotah	1.13"
Mount Abu	0.81"
Deesa	0.65"
Bhuj	0.05"
Dwarka	0.78"
Rajkot	0.03"
Surat	0.40"
Ahmedabad	2.05"
Indore	0.02"
Saugor	0.08"
Nagpur	0.50"
Raipur	1.38"
Chanda	0.15"
Ratnagiri	0.37"
Marmugao	0.50"
Karwar	0.71"
Poona	0.17"
Belgaum	0.62"
Nizamabad	0.06"
Hyderabad	0.09"
Mangalore	0.15"
Calicut	0.15"
Cochin	0.16"
Masulipatam	0.38"
Cocanada	0.31"

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.
Colaba Observatory 0.58"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 56.11" (17.58" above normal).
St. George's Hospital 0.26"
J. J. Hospital 0.05"
Maximum temperature 86 deg. (1 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 76 deg.. (normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 23.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 23-7-28, Colaba Point 0.58 inch, Fort 0.20 inch, J. J. Hospital 0.05 inch.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 56.11 inches, Fort 68.65 inches, J. J. Hospital 54.12 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 47.01 inches, Fort 55.05 inches, J. J. Hospital 45.38 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 32.07 inches, Fort 43.10 inches, J. J. Hospital 39.76 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is the summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23rd July 1928:—

Barometer (corrected 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.718 inches (.044 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .655 inches (.032 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .032.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (0.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 215 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours 54 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.58 inch.

Total rainfall during tre month 28.40 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.12 inches.

Weather remarks:—Squally.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Amritsar.—More rain wanted generally. Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and flowering advanced.

Ferozpore.—Slightly cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally—Cotton plants making good progress.

Multan.—Still cloudy—All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Drought still continue. Rain much needed generally.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for cotton, which will have to be resown.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Irrigated cotton plants are flourishing, unirrigated Jawari, maize, seedlings are withering. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Amraoti.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants making slow progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy—Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up—Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy—Cotton plants making good progress.

Broach.—Sufficient rain fallen generally—Cotton sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle—Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Rain general over district.

Barsi.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Fine weather has set in. Seasonable rain has fallen—Cotton plants flourishing and making good progress. Food grains sowing has ada fair progress.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Food grains doing well.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well. Groundnuts have been sown over 12 1/2 p. c. more area and Kharif, cotton 25 p. c. more area than in last year both to the detriment of foodgrains and oil seeds.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 23.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Nizam Rs. 8-8 per cwt.. F.B.H.
S. S. Canara Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Curimba Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment June Rs. 8 7 1-2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo.-Dec. Rs. 8-9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8-11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

JAPANESE PIG IRON TRADE

We have received the following report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny of Calcutta dated 21st instant:—

"We think the following information from Japan which throws some light on the question of duty, the present better prices, etc. will be of some use to our constituents interested in the concerns producing Pig Iron in India viz. Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., etc.:—

PIG IRON.

"Tokyo associated producers, will announce a further increase of 50 Sen per ton in their prices, it is expected, at the meeting to be held on the 6th instant (June 1928). They made an increase of Yen I recently. The Japanese market is now freed from the pressure of Indian Metal, producers of which are trying to adjust their prices with the Japanese quotations rather than increasing business by reducing their prices. The lock-out by the Tata Iron Manufacturing Co. has advanced prices for Burn's and Bengal's metals, and steel has advanced rapidly there. These have influenced the Japanese manufacturers to increase the prices."

IRON DUTIES.

ADVOCATES OF PROTECTION LOSING GROUND.

"The advocates of protection for Iron are losing ground according to the Osaka Jiji. The Osaka Liberty of Trade Association, Business Men's Association and Consumers are offering strong opposition, and moreover the market is improving and the pressure from the Indian metal is mitigated. All this necessitates a change in view on the part of protectionists."

In approaching the Government some time ago, they suggested an increase in duty on Pig Iron from Yen 1.76 per ton to Yen 11. In figuring out the addition, they took Yen 40 for the Import price of Indian Pig Iron and Yen 51.31 for the Japanese metal consisting of Yen 32.7 in raw material, Yen 15.50 in manufacturing and freigrt charges and Yen 3.03 in depreciation. The difference of Yen 11 per ton they wished to wipe out by the increase."

"The conditions have changed, since, however. The current quotation is Yen 48 and on sales affected Yen 3 per ton is obtainable in grant from the Treasury, so that what the maker gets is fully up to the figure given by the protectionists. Moreover the selling policy pursued in the Indian metal foreshadows no sharp fall from the price current, at present at little over Yen 47, for there is no indication of granting price concession in order to compete with the Japanese metal. Indeed, the Tata Co., has withdrawn their lines from the Japanese markct it is reported."

"In view of this fact the Advocates of increase hoid it inadvisable to insist on protection as they suggested and are willing to compromise for a moderate increase in duty or in grants."

FOREIGN PIG IRON TRADE OF JAPAN FOR APRIL 1928.

IMPORTS.

April.

	1928. Thousand Yen.	1927. Thousand Yen.
Pig Iron	1,734	2,280

Four months ended April 30th.

	1928. Thousand Yen.	1927. Thousand Yen.	Difference. Thousand Yen.
Pig Iron ..	8,517	6,993	plus 1,524

POONA STUDENTS AND BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

MR. NARIMAN'S EXHORTATION

POONA, July 23.

Under the auspices of the Poona Youth League, Messrs. Nariman and Marzban, members of the legislative council addressed a crowded audience of Poona students on the boycott of the Simon Commission. Mr. D. V. Gokhale was voted to the chair.

"MAKE IT HOT FOR COMMISSION".

Mr. Nariman after exhaustively explaining India's attitude towards the Simon Commission declared that the legislative councils as at present constituted were unrepresentative and the verdict of the country ought to be judged by the general opinion outside. He challenged Sir Chunilal Mehta to put this issue in a public meeting in any constituency he chose and decide by votes the countyr's feeling. He exhorted the Poona youths to rise to the occasion and make it hot for the Simon Commission.

Mr. Marzban agreed with Mr. Nariman and asked the youth to boycott the Commission by demonstrations.

Mr. Gadgil thanked the guests and the chairman concluded by assuring them that the youths would obey the the bugle call of their commander.

Another meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. G. V. Ketkar when a resolution of protest against increasing school and college fees was passed. A large number of lady students participated.—A. P.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

BILL COLLECTOR REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday before Mr. M. S. Pandit Jayantilal Karunashanker, a bill collector was placed on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,000. The accused was in the employ of Tribhowandas Tulsidas in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market and it was alleged he misappropriated Rs. 2,000 of which there were no records in the books.

His Worship remanded the accused into police custody till the 31st instant.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Dadamia Bhai Saheb, a snake charmer who died of snake poisoning on Sunday morning. It appeared from evidence that the deceased and his brother Jafferali went to S. S. Awswick Park where he was entertaining the staff with the feats of snake charming. All of a sudden he was bitten by a cobra and was removed to K. E. M. Hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict of death by snake poisoning. The cobra was killed in the Coroner's Court.

GERMANY HOLDS WORLD'S FLYING RECORD

1642 SAFE FLIGHT ACROSS PERSIA

The Secretary, Iran League, writes:

The world's endurance record, which had been won in August 1927 in a flight of 52 hours and 22 minutes by a Junkers plane of the W 33 type with Junkers Engine L 5 and which had been outbidden some 2 months ago by the Italians with 58 hours and 37 minutes, has now been regained by Junkers with an endurance of 65 hours and 26 minutes.

This record represents in so far a special interest for Persia, as the aeroplane type (W. 33) and the engine type (Junkers L 5) which have regained this record, are used in the Persian Air Service. A plane of the type W 33 is flying on the air mail line Tehran-Bushire, while the Junkers engine L 5 is used in all the planes of Persian Air Service.

The Junkers machines carrying passengers, mails, and freight plying between Teheran and Bushire during 6 months from January to June made 611 flights carrying 42,324,380 killograms freight; 15,00,674 killogrames of Mail Papers and 1.462 passengers without a single mishap in any shape or form: this proves the perfect reliability of Junkers machines for the purpose of travel across Persia.

HIMALAYA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Himalaya Assurance Company Limited, has now a fully paid-up Capital of about Rs. 5,00,000 sufficiently covered by investment in Government Securities of the market value to that extent.

A noteworthy feature of the Company is the incorporation, of an article in its Memorandum requiring that all the funds of the Company must be invtsted in Government Securities. This policy is in parallel with that of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., and is a factor indisuptably powerful enough for the protection of its Policy-holders.

The propaganda work started by the 'Himalaya' to infuse and stimulate the advantage of life Assurance is sufficiently borne out by the attractive and instructive literature in various langnages distributed amongst the Company's Shareholders and Policy-holders and supported by the Company's promptness in meeting with claims even at the doors of the widows With its large capital and all invested in Government Securities, and with the untiring endeavours of Mr. Rajabally the 'Himalaya' has a bright future in store.

The "Himalaya" has, in its short period of existence, received many letters of appreciation from its claimants for the exemplary manner and promptitude with which the claims have been met.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 23.

Wheat	2,587 cwts.
Linseed	4,434 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	93 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	820 cwts.
Poppyseed	6 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,020 cwts.
Castorseed	2,531 cwts.
Ricee	1,661 cwts.
Myrabollams	918 cwts.
Cottonseed	10,140 cwts.
Mowraseed	1,977 cwts.
Grain	1,798 cwts.
Joowar	7,732 cwts.
Barley	371 cwts.
Bajree	1,846 cwts.
Coal	1,065 tons.

MALE TEACHERS IN URDU. SCHOOLS

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS IN CORPORATION MEETING

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

Mr. G. B. Nare, moved:—

"That inasmuch as many people who had a right to vote at the last Municipal General Elections will be disfranchised now, owing to the reduction of rent in the Development Department and Improvement Trust Chawls, the Law, Procedure and Election Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner whether it is desirable to widen the franchise so as to give the right of voting to persons paying Rs. 3 as monthly rent and if so to submit to the Corporation a draft representation to Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the proposition.

Before the proposition could be discussed, closure was moved and the question was put to vote without any speech from the mover of the proposition with the result that there was a tie and the votes were equally divided. The President gave his casting vote against the proposition and it was declared lost.

MALE TEACHERS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz then moved that the Corporation are strongly of opinion that no male teachers should be employed in municipal girls' schools especially in Urdu girls' schools even on the pretext of dearth of lady teachers.

Mr. Khairaz quoted an instance of the Fort Girls' Urdu School in which he said the Head Mistress Miss Wells had complained in regard to the conduct of three male teachers but the Superintendent of Schools had taken no notice of it. Mrs. Stockbridge, the Inspectress of Schools had characterised these three teachers as without proper training. Mr. Khairaz said the Schools Committee did not take pains to import trained lady tachers from U. P. and the Punjab because there was a clique in the Committee who preferred Kokani lady teachers only and did not give chance to others.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said if the proposition was carried, three-fourths of the Municipal Schools would be closed down. With a view to encourage their lady teachers for higher education they had opened a Training College of which their teachers took a good advantage.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Schools Committee for report.

Mr A. T. Janai opposed the proposition which he described as retrograde and urged the house to turn it down especially as there was dearth of trained teachers.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

WHY BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS?

TO HASTEN SWARAJ

I. Sources & consumption of cotton cloth 1926-27.—

	Yds. (in crores).
Imports of foreign cotton cloth	... 180
Indian hand-loom cloth	... 131
Hand-spun Khaddar	... 1
Indian mill-made cloth	...226
Total consumption of India	... 509

II. Value & quantity of cotton cloth imported 1926-27.—

	(in crores) Yds.	(in crores) Rs.
Foreign cotton cloth	... 180	55
British cotton cloth	... 150	45
Japanese cotton cloth	... 24	6.5

III. Value of all imported merchandise 1926-27.—

All countries	... Rs. 231 crores.
Great Britain	... Rs. 110 crores.

IV. Vaue of imports of silk.—

Great Britain	... Rs. 0.09 crores.
China	... Rs. 1.23 crores.
Japan	... Rs. 1.37 crores.

V. Value of imports of woollens.—

Great Britain	... Rs. 2.0 crores.
Other foreign countries	... Rs. 2-17 crores

Subjection of India is equivalent to exploitation and destruction of Indian Industries; unfair trade through custom tariffs, currency and railway freights, expensive civil and military foreign bureaucrats.

Join the Boycott League and support the Boycott Magazine.

Please write to the Secretaries of the League, Congress House, Bombay, 4.

A prominent citizen of Surat Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza J. P., accompanied by His Highness the Sultan of Makalla had been to perform the Haj ceremony this year, and after a long tour in Egypt, Iraq and Syria he returned to Surat on Sunday last where he was given a good reception by his friends and profusely gralanded.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RATHER QUIET SESSION

UNDERTONE EASY.

Bombay, July 23.

The Stock Exchange ruled quiet with a very small turnover of business. Business for September Settlement commenced to-day but operators were not inclined to do any important business. Expectations of early end of mill strike and Jamshedpur troubles are eagerly awaited. Holders are not willing to incease their commitments. On the other hand there are many operators waiting for better opportunity to liquidate holdings. The price swings are very narrow and the general belief is gaining ground that there is little to profit in shares at present. The economic strain under which some concerns have suffered owing to labour troubles, are not likely to show handsome results. The reduction in the Bank rate is believed for the issuance of a new loan. To-day's trading are restricted and fluctuations were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing 893/12 94/6, 893/12.
Fazal 863/12.
Century 413/12, 412/8.
Pearl 563/12.
Nagpur 511/4.
Swadesh 483/12.
Tata Steel Defd. 286/4, 283/12, 286/14
Tata Steel Ordinary 78. 77/8, 77/12.

Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt make the following interesting remarks in their to-day's report regarding Tata Hydro shares:

This company has contracts with both the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways till 31st March 1940 at .63 anna per unit, with Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. till 1938 at .65 anna per unit and with mills and other large consumers till 1942 at .50 anna per unit.

50 per cent of the maximum consumption is fixed as minimum in each case in the event of strikes or prolonged breakdown and not 33 1/3 p.c. as many seem to understand. In this connection it is noteworthy that during the four months mill strike in 1925 the company lost 4.8 lacs but recouped a part of this by supplying energy to others, and thus the nett loss for the strike period was only 1.8 lacs. During 1925 the night load sold was about 25 per cent. against 37 per cent. to-day. With all that the Co. was able to pay a dividend then at the rate of 70 rupees per share.

As Hydro has guaranteed Tata Power debentures, the former company gets 10 per cent. of trading profits of the latter Co. The term trading profit means, income after deducting outgoings of revenue nature, including expenditure on purchase of materials, interest on debentures, loans and money borrowed, administration expenses which include staff and agents expenses and excluding income tax and super tax.

It is not yet decided to build Kundley Dam. Kundley debentures being guaranteed by Hydros, Andhra and Power Companies, it was decided to pay off all the 50 lacs of rupees by about 1st October 1928. Hydro will pay 17 lacs and thus save 1.50 lacs interest annually. This is also a factor worthy of consideration. At present Kundley Dam is not required and therefore the assets will remain with Kundley Co. and in the event of wanting more power, Kundley Dam will be built at a cost of Rs. 15 lacs and not that fabulous figure understood by the market.

As regards the G.I.P. Railway building its own powerhouse, we understand that they are doing so, purely for political reasons. The electric energy required for Bombay-Kalyan section which is much more than could be consumed on the sections beyond, is taken from Tata's three Hydro Companies.

As regards the rumour that the Tram Co. is going to rebuild their own powerhouse, we are certain that the rumour is groundless. It is not at all possible in face of the fact that the Co. is getting power at a very cheap rate and it has signed a contract which stands good till 1938.

In case Hydro fails to supply power to the mills, it has to pay a fine of 1/2 anna per lb. of Yarn, 1 anna per lb. of cloth on the basis of 3 preceding working days. This has not happened yet and now there is no chance of such mishap since the three power companies have junction lines, so that in case of an accident in any one of them, power could be switched on from the others that are in order and thus such penalties could be avoided with certainty.

In the event of destruction by fire, mills have to pay the minimum fixed for one year.

As far as we know there is no movement to reduce the rate of mills as they are charged only 1/2 anna per unit, which is very cheap indeed.

We now believe that the loss of revenue due to the mill strike is not such as would deprive the share holders of their 70 rupees dividend per annum. This we are told that the directors propose to maintain. Under these circumstances we think that the shares are not bad for investors. The prices may fluctuate but that will not indicate the position of the concern but should certainly indicate the whims of the operators in our market. What the investor has to see is the yield, stability and future prospects and not the rabid fluctuations of the market. We consider them good for lock-up and not for mere speculation."

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, July 23.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50	Apollo	6 0 9
500	Bombay Cotton	300 0 9
2200	Bombay Dyeing	893 12 0
200	Fazulbhoy	863 12 0
250	Century	412 8 0
100	Colaba Land	131 4 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	158 12 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	580 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	14 0 0
50	Finlay	125 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	125 0 0
100	Indian Bleaching	243 12 0
25	Central India	511 4 0
100	Indore Malwa	383 12 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kastoorchand	17 0 0
100	Khatau	93 12 0
100	Kohinoor	246 4 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	75 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1660 0 0
200	New Great	261 4 0
100	New City	120 0 0
200	Pearls	563 12 0
250	Simplex	126 4 0
100	Sholapur	6600 0 0
50	Swan	126 4 0
250	Swadeshi	483 12 0
500	Tata Mill	60 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2715 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1461 4 0
50	India	95 8 0
£5	Eastern	93 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	920 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen Prov. Rly. x.d.	101 8 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	721 4 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	717 8 0
100	Alcock	380 0 0
125	B. Burma	788 12 0
125	B. Burma No. 1	287 8 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	B. Tramway	155 10 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	293 2 0
50	Bombay Telephone X.D.	55 0 0
10	Bundi Cement	24 12 0
100	Indian Cement	370 0 0
100	United Cement	102 0 0
10	Central India Mining	15 6 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	268 12 0
100	Katni Deferred	960 0 0
25	New India Insur.	21 10 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16 12 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	88 4 0
10	Shivrajpur	32 8 0
15	Scindia Steam	15 0 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	286 14 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	286 14 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 12 0
100	Tata Hydro	1088 12 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	527 8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
Tata	Iron Ordy.	77 12 0

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.).

Bombay, July 23.

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	9
1 Sawan	21	8	0
2 Sawan	21	8	0
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordass	21	8	6
N. Motilal	21	7	9

SILVER.

London Ready	27	2	0
London Forward	27	1	0
America Cent	59	2	0
China Opening	2	8	4
China Closing	2	8	4
Ready	63	3	0

	O.	H.	L.	C.
1 Sawan	62|4	63|-	62|4	62|12
Tejimundi	0|10.			
2 Sawan	62|2	62|14	62|2	62|10
Tejimundi	1|8.			

"Tone of Silver":—Quiet. China bought. Buyers satisfied. Market depends upon China.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 23.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 cash.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.

New York—
B C. T T 276/1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276-1/4.
Bank Buying T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

Paris—
Banks Selling D.D. 922.
Banks Buying D. D. 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

Japan—
Banks Selling T T 126-3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-3/4.

Hongkong—
Banks Selling D D 138-3/4.

Shanghai—
Banks Selling D D 180.

Singapore—
Banks Selling D D 156.

Java—
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3/8.

CROSS RATES:—
New York-London 4.86-1/8 21st inst.
Shanghai-London 2/7 15/16 23rd inst.
London-Japan 1/10 9/16 21st inst.
London-Paris 124.15 21st inst.
London-Belgium 34.89 21st inst.
London-Switzerland 25.25 21st inst.
London-Italy 92.85 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10-1/2 21st inst., £4-4-10-1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 27-1/8 21st inst., 27-1/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1/8 21st inst., 27 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-1/8 21st inst., 59-1/4 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1/32 per cent. 21st inst., 4 1/32 per cent. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 21st inst., 4-1/4 per cent. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-12 per cent.
3 mos. 2-12 per cent.
6 mos: 3-1/2 per cent
12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 23.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/3/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 109/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/7.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1990 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1934 Rs. 103/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/6.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/2.

Forward Rates.—2nd August sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/3/6, 1945-55 Rs. 106/7/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

NEW YORK.

LOWER LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS—RAIN IN DROUGHT SECTION—FAVOURABLE FORECAST—GENERAL LIQUIDAITON—SENTIMENT BEARISH—MARKET OVERSOLD—ABSENCE OF TRADE DEMAND—ABSENCE OF SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY—FUTURES 8 TO 13 POINTS LOWER

New York, July 21.

The New York futures market opened weak in sympathy with lower Liverpool quotations and declined further on continued general long liquidation stimulated by reports of rains in droughty section of West Texas and on favourable weather forecast.

The general sentiment continues bearish on improved crop outlook and trade demand is dormant. The farmers are not inclined to put their hedges at this level which is evident from total absence of Southern selling. In the meantime speculative operators have depressed prices as a result of extensive long liquidation and short selling. The market acts oversold and the technical condition of the market is healthy. The market closed at a decline of 8 to 13 points as a result of two hours trading and spot prices were easier by 10 points to 21.10c.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points with spot prices unchanged.

Dull trade conditions and improved crop prospects have completely reversed the phychology of the market which was full of bullish elements at the beginning of the month. The bearish ideas originated with an unexpected large acreage estimated by the Agricultural Department of the United States Government. The June-end crop condition as reported by private authorities was the lowest during the past 25 years and if experience is of any use in cotton, July condition will not show any material improvement as during the past 13 years, we had only one stray case of condition improving in July. However the par value of the yield per acre is generally raised by about 15 lbs., which may show some increase in the probable production. Next week the market shall have to respond to private condition reports and as far as we see these estimates will range from a probable crop of 135 to 140 lacs. Even these figures are confirmed we see no justification for any decline in prices at the moment. On the contrary any adverse crop factor may easily result in volcanic bullish enthusiasm with buyers alround and prices rapidly jumping from high to higher levels. Under such a state of affairs we strongly recommend purchases at present level as we are afraid waiting for lower levels, may perhaps miss the chances of purchasing altogether.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, July 23.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated the 21st instant:—

January highest 20.58 at the opening, lowest 20.45 (10-23 a.m.).

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on lower Liverpool advices and declined further on rains in drought section and favourable Western Belt forecast."

LIVERPOOL

GENERAL SELLING—BETTER WEATHER REPORTS—FUTURES 16 TO 14 POINTS LOWER—SALES 3000 BALES

Liverpool, July 21.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 12 to 9 points and declined further on general selling influenced by favourable weather reports. The market closed at a decline of 16 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 11.56d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire futures closed easy at a decline of 16 points while Egyptian prices lost 33 to 34 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Temperatures between 95 deg. and 100 deg. Forecast: West Belt cloudy. Rain expected West Texas."

6-20 p.m.:—"New York cables:—General liquidation, speculative selling, small demand. Trade sentiment bearish, but market acts sold out."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated the 21st instant:—

(1) Temperatures 95 to 100.

(2) General selling, only buyers at limits.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 21st July:—

Weather continues favourable. Prospects rain West Texas. Many private advices general crop improvements. No weevil damage reported. Trade had everywhere indicating much reduced consumption next season. India heavily long but otherwise only few big long accounts unliquidated. While market might sell much lower eventually consider maximum decline next six weeks ... penny. Cannot be bearish present level looking critical next six weeks and no weight hedge selling. With our lights would rather buy than sell.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Good rains in Western Texas. Market beginning expect Bearish Bureau."

"Spinners" takings so far this season ... 4,000 bales."

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING—QUIET LIVERPOOL—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, July 23.

The forward market opened for Broach A.|M. delivery 403 and improved to Rs. 405|8. There was liquidation at this level and easier Liverpool advices caused a relapse in prices to Rs. 401|8. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.|A.	..	384	0	0
Broach A.|M.	..	402	8	0
Oomra July	..	364	8	0
Oomra D.|J.	..	371	8	0
Bengal July	..	311	0	0
Bengal D.|J.	..	328	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened at Rs. 401|12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and after improving As. 4|- prices ruled easy on reports of Liverpool easy at a decline of 6 points. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July-August	382	0	0
Broach A.-M.	400	8	0
Oomra July	362	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	369	0	0
Bengal July	309	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	326	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

July	240.10 plus 1.30
Oct.	242.20 plus 1.00
January	242.20 plus 1.10

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 23.

	To-day.	Total.
Bengal	300	1,800
Broach	1,500	6,200
Oomra	—	1,300

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 23.

Bengal 328 D.-J.
Bengal 311 July.
Broach 402 A.-M.
Broach 384 J.-A.
Umra 371 D.-J.
Umra 364 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	327	320	313	305
S. P.	325	318	311	303
Rajputana	327	320	313	305
Broach	401	396	386	379
S. D.	396	391	384	377
P. A.	409	404	397	389
K. V.	392	387	382	375

WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Liverpool, July 23, 9 a.m.

Messrs. T. Smith & Co. have received the following cable:—

Light to moderate rains Georgia, Central Belt, West Belt. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Dholera	389	384	379	372	
Kalagra	387	384	379	372	
Cutch	..	392	387	380	
Surat	..	446	441	436	431
Rajpipla	..	442	437	432	427
Navsari	..	466	461	456	451
Umra No. 3	380	373	366	356	
C. P. No. 1	402	395	388	376	
C. P. No. 2	391	384	377	367	
Khandesh	..	359	349	339	329
Muthia	..	..	319	309	299
Southern	..	..	388	383	376 369
Comptah	..	..	..	403	393 383

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, July 21.

Wheat Ready 4|10, 5|-.
Wheat Assuj 4|13|6.
Gram Ready 3|14, 4|-.
Gram Sawan 4|-.
Gram Bhadon 4|2.
Gram Assuj 4|3|0.
Barley Ready 3|3|6.
Barley Assuj 3|6.
Rapeseed Bhadon 7|10.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3|9.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 23.

3 months discounts 4-1|16 per cent.
6 months discounts 4-1|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3-1-2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	340	..
Bengal Fine	335	325
Bengal F.G.	330	320
Sindh-Punjab Fine	333	325
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	320
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	385	375
Nagpur Fine	385	375
Yeotmal Fine	380	370
Arvi Fine	380	370
Amraoti Fine	370	340
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	365	344
Mulkapur Fine	355	330
Khandesh Fine	340	326
Muthia Fine	..	315
Muthia F.G.	..	..
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	350|55	320
Purna F.G.G.S.	330|40	320
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	..	325
Indore-Ujjain Fine	350|55	320
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345|50	..
Surat Fine	415	..
Broach Fine	395	..
Broach F.G.	405	..
Westerns M.G.	370	..
Cambodia	460	..
Miraj-Sangli	390	..
Compta Good	400	..
Dhollera	..	..
Kadi-Viramgam	..	..

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	21-7-28.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	..	305,847	313,940
Central India	..	298,053	304,645
Barsi and Nagar	193	318,345	202,353
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	118,290	68,860
Berar	338	727,061	570,734
Central Provinces	..	307,080	228,304
Total Oomras	531	2,074,676	1,688,836
Dholera	4,040	363,150	204,493
N.-W. Provinces	..	64,757	58,124
Rajputana	..	55,140	59,714
Sind-Punjab	..	136,680	116,781
Broach	..	269,198	238,473
Coompta and Dharwar	387	140,545	133,256
Westerns-Northerns	237	50,482	68,782
Coconanada	..	7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	439	35,448	38,730
Persian	..	5,154	4,586
American	..	102,573	356,722
Egyptian and African	..	74,202	84,420
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	275	678
Total	5,634	3,372,287	3,054,002

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	21-7-28	1st Sept. to 19th July. This year.	Last year.
Europe	450	747,677	371,438
Japan & China	4,250	1,229,882	1,443,171
Coast Ports	130	26,343	23,489
Up-country by Rail	..	92,834	145,281
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	47,570	7,375
Total	4,830	2,144,306	1,990,745

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 21-7-28 1927-28 83,70,000, 1926-27 1,30,24,000.
Receipts Yesterday 21-7-28 1927-28 2,000, 1926-27 4,000.
Exports to date 21-7-28 1927-28 73,97,000, 1926-27 1,11,17,000.
Stock at Ports 20-7-28 1927-28 6,94,000, 1926-27 9,93,000.
Stock Interior Towns 20-7-28 1927-268 3,56,000, 1926-27 3,90,000.
Stock Liverpool 20-7-28 1927-28 7,89,000, 1926-27 12,24,000.
Visible Supply 20-7-28 1927-28 24,48,000, 1926-27 35,51,000.
Quantity in Sight 20-7-28 1927-28 1,42,38,000, 1926-27 1,91,23,000.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay July 23.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 51|4, Highest Rs. 51|4|3, Closing Rs. 51|2|3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49|15, Closing Rs. 49|12|6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4|10|3, Closing Rs. 4|10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 57|-, Lowest Rs. 56|15, Closing Rs. 57|0|6.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 23.

100 Volkart Bros., Berar, 345.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Nagar, 315.
100 Cohinoor Mill, Nizamabad, 397.
100 Cohinoor Mill, Warangal, 357.
100 Toyomankwa, Porbandar, 364.
100 Japan T. & Co., Akot, 365.
100 B. Karsbandas, Bengal, 332.
100 Ries[illegible] & Co., Berar, [illegible]

'I AM ABSOLUTELY INNOCENT'

DR. BARTON'S STATEMENT IN COURT.

When the hearing of the Barton case was resumed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday afternoon, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Counsel for the defence, informed the Court that he did not propose to cross-examine any more prosecution witnesses. He also drew the attention of the Court to a discrepancy between the complainant's evidence in Court and her statement to the police.

The accused then submitted his statement which ran to over eight typewritten pages, in the course of which the accused stated that the charges brought against him were entirely false and got up by the complainant's mother for ulterior motives.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

In the course of his statement Dr. Barton said:—

I am an eye-sight specialist trained and qualified in London (by British Diploma) and am carrying on my business as an optician at 305, Hornby Road, under the name and style at J. Barton, which I have done for the last 15 years in the same premises.

I am a Freeman of the City of London and a Citizen of the City of London and I also hold the Freedom of the City of London since 1911.

The charge against me is entirely false and it is got up as I sincerely believe by the mother of the complainant for ulterior motives. The true facts relating to the complainant's interview and her mother's interview to my establishment are as follows:—

On the 16th day of June 1928, the complainant along with a young man came to my shop at about 6 p.m. and handed me a prescription for preparing glasses. She selected a rimless frame. I told her to come for the glasses the next day, i.e., Sunday. In the evening I gave the frame and the order for the glasses to be prepared to a servant of Hasham who makes the glasses for my customers. I do not know what happened the next day as I was not at my shop that day.

On Monday, the 18th day of June 1928 when I went to the shop between 10-30 and 11 a.m., I saw two Banias and a Parsi customer waiting for me. I first attended to the Bania customer, tested his eyes and prescribed him the correct glasses and gave the glasses to my assistant Fonseca for grinding them which work is done by Fonseca on the premises. The other Bania had only accompanied his friend. The Parsi gentleman in the meantime was sitting in a chair in the shop. Just as I was about to attend to the Parsi gentleman, the complainant came in the shop and I asked her to wait for a few moments as I had to attend the customers who had come before her, and she therefore took her seat in a chair in the shop. I then attended to the Parsi customer and gave my assistant a glass for grinding it and fixing in his specs. I then informed the complainant that her glasses were not ready and that she might call for them in the evening. I told her that I had not received the glasses from my workshop. She thereupon asked me to make enquiries in the workshop and said that she would wait until I got a reply. I therefore immediately sent my chokra to my manufacturer at Kalbadevi named Hasham to fetch the glasses. I gave two annas to my chokra and told him to run up in a tramcar.

COMPLAINANT LOOKS AT THE SHOW CASES.

The complainant got up from the chair and moved about the shop looking into the show cases. A number of spectacle frames which I had taken out to enable the Bania customer to select one from them, were at that time lying outside on the show case. The complainant picked up one out of these frames and tried to put it on her face saying she would like to see how it would fit her. When I saw her picking up another frame, I told her I would give her a suitable one and I took out one from the show case and adjusted it on her face and while adjusting it, my fingers or knuckles of my hand touched her cheek. She liked the frame but on learning the price, she said she could not afford it, and after walking about the other show cases for a minute or two she sat down. This time the Banias were sitting opposite to my writing table in the visitors' room and the Parsi customer was sitting in the shop near the entrance of the room where I have my writing table. I say that during all this time my assistant Fonseca was doing his work at the table in the dark room which is his usual place. The glasses being ready the Banias then left the shop.

COMPLAINANT'S GLASSES NOT READY

Sometime after the Banias left, my chokra came with a message that the glasses were not ready because the shop had remained closed on Sunday owing to a death in Hasham's family. The chokra handed me a rimless frame put in an envelope saying Hasham had given it back. On hearing this, the complainant said she would send for the glasses in the evening, said "Sahebji" and went away. The Parsi customer left a few minutes before the Chokra arrived.

"ENTIRELY FALSE ALLEGATIONS."

This was all that took place in the morning while the complainant was in the shop. I never examined her eyes, —in fact she never entered the visitors' room or the testing room. It is entirely false that I took liberties with her person and I say that each and every allegation made by her to that effect is false and has been invented.

In the afternoon at about 1-30 p.m. a lady whom I now know as the complainant's mother, came to my shop. She asked for the glasses, I said they were not ready and she should sent for them in the evening.

She then told me abruptly in Gujarati: "Do you mean to say that while fitting spectacles you generally touch the cheeks of people?"

At this I got annoyed and said "What do you mean? What do you want to say? You have no right to speak like that."

She said "I am telling this because my daughter told me this."

I then shouted to her "Bring your daughter here before me. You are to be ashamed. You take the number of your prescription and walk out immediately from my shop" and so saying I threw the prescription at her.

At this the complainant's mother seemed upset and while picking up the prescription, she said "Is this your reply. That is all? Well I will see to that."

She went away murmuring. I do not know what she uttered and then the crowd soon began to gather at my shop.

"ABSOLUTELY INNOCENT."

I say that I am absolutely innocent of the accusation preferred against me. It is false that I made the complainant sit in the visitors' room. It is false that I examined her eyes in the dark room or at any other place. It is false that I opened the safe and showed her jewellery and ornaments. I say that I do not deal in jewellery and ornaments and that I never keep them in my safe. It is also false that I kissed her or took any liberty with her person. I therefore pray that I should be acquitted the charge made against me."

The evidence of Mr. Hashan Hussein was then recorded as defence witness.

Questioned by the Court witness said that the accused ordered most of his requirements from him. The accused had only one shop but there were two other Barton shops in Bombay. All the Bartons were brothers and witness had dealings with them all. Witness dd not keep any book showing what all orders he received and from whom.

C. B. Fonseca, an assistant in the in the accused's shop was examined. In the course of his evidence he deposed that the accused came to the shop on the in question at 11 a.m. Proceeding he stated that the complainant came to their shop at about 11 a.m. Witness was at that time in the dark room. His master was sitting outside. When the complainant came, accused got up from his chair and talked something to her in Gujarati. He could not say what the conversation was, but his master immediately called the "Chokra" and sent him to Hasham's shop at Kalbadevi to get the glasses for the complainant. The complainant then sat in a chair in the front room. The Banias and the Parsi were there at this time. At this time the accused did not give him any glasses to be polished.

The complainant remained in the shop for about half an hour on that day, and during that time witness had no occasion to go out of the shop.

Witness further said that he was in the shop in the afternoon when the complainant's mother came there.

His master said something to the lady. He could not follow the conversation as it was in Gujarati, but he saw that his master was in a haughty mood. He rushed into his room, took out a paper and threw it at her. The lady picked up the paper, and went out. It appeared she was also angry and she raised a cry outside and a crowd collected.

Witness added that his master did not keep any jewellery in the safe.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned.

FOOD FOR STARVING CHILDREN

MAYOR'S FUND PUT INTO OPERATION

The Mayor's Fund for the relief of the starving children of the mill strikers started its operations on Monday. About a thousand children were fed at five centres, viz.: Chinchpokli, Poibawdi, Worli, Gorpdeo and Foras Road. The babies under two years, were given milk while those between two and twelve years, were given rice, dal and chutney. A Brahmin cook was employed to cook rice and dal. Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner and Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Assistant Health Officer supervised the arrangement and visited all the centres frequently.

MONDAY'S DISTRIBUTION WORK

In connection with the distribution of relief to the children, all arrangements were completed by Sunday evening. The staff being under direction of Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, the Deputy Health Officer and feeding and cooking arrangements in charge of Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Govindjee. On Monday morning, as announced, the relief centres were ready to carry out the relief work. In the morning, at an earlier stage, it looked that the response would be less than anticipated, due partly to critics who were anxious in pointing out how things should have been done without considering what was achieved, but these objections fell flat as the day advanced. The figures given below show that a good beginning has been made. The Municipal Commissioner and also the Health Officer, and Dr. Nerurkar with Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar, were early on the scene and this evening Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot (the Treasurer and Mr. Boman Behram also went round and visited all the centres.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING RELIEF.

	Milk	Rice.
Foras Road: morning	10	40
Foras Road: evening	25	183
Gorap Deo centre: morning	105	210
Gorap Deo centre: evening	111	327
Chinchpokli Depot: morning	19	211
Chinchpokli Depot: evening	154	360
Vaccination Depot: morning	120	105
Vaccination Depot: evening (about)	500	
Worli Depot: morning	121	339
Worli Depot: evening	141	468

Figures thus show that in the evening the response was larger. Worli Depot being the most popular.

MAYOR'S FUND

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 38,484 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

	Rs.
Previously announced ...	38,484
Mr. Soorjee Vallabhdas ...	501
A Poor Sympathiser ...	101
Mr. Gangadas Motilal ...	101
Mr. F. B. JeeJeebhoy ...	100
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia ...	50
Dr. A. G. Merchant ...	25
Mr. S. K. Pupala ...	25
Total ...	39,387

BANVARD COMEDY COMPANY'S LATEST SUCCESS

The Joint Mill Strike Committee, Bombay, has received following donations in aid of the Fund started by it for the relief of the mill-workers:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Nagpur Textile Union ...	50	0	0
Ahmedabad contributions:—			
Mr. Panchan Lalji Edward Mills ...	38	0	0
Mr. Gopi Master, Industrial Mills ...	292	0	0
Mr. Maula Baksh, Weaving Master, Ramakrishna Mills ...	151	0	0
Mr. Mahamad Yasin, New Rajpur Mills ...	80	0	0
Mr. Chana Khetasi, 2 bags of rice, approximate value ...	24	0	0
Mr. Wasudeo Ramachandra Gadiyar ...	5	0	0
Pend Shop Staff, B.B. & C.I. Ry. Workshop, 14 bags of rice, approximate value ...	168	0	0
G.I.P. Ry. Workmen's Union ...	47	6	0
Bombay Textile Labour Union ...	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,000	11	3

Paris.—Lieutenant Paris has arrived at Azores.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Derby Club v. G. I. P. Ry.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Ladies' public meeting to protest against Mr. B. V. Jadhav's Bill regarding the right of adoption of Hindu widows, Madhav Baugh, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana v. Warwicks—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 26.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires v. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Harwood League—H. B. R. A. v. Derby Club—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League—Y. M. C. A. v. G. I. P. Ry.—Oval, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Rotenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-00 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 38,334 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

	Rs.
Previously announced	38,334
The Pioneer Magnesia Works.	150
Total ..	38,484

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of the 19th instant left Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 21st instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

BILL RESTRICTING WIDOWS RIGHT

BOMBAY LADIES' PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Madhav Baug, near C. P. Tank, to protest against Mr. Jadhav's Bill which aims at removing the right of Hindu widows to adopt a son.

Also Swami Shambhudanand will address the meeting on "Universal Religion". All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

"WHIRLED INTO HAPPINESS."

BANVARD COMEDY COMPANY'S LATEST SUCCESS

At the Excelsior Theatre last night a crowded audience was given a delightful evening by the Banvard Musical Comedy Company. The "Musical Farce" which the Company had put up yesterday on the boards provided abundant opportunity for Mr. John Hagan to show his varied talents as a stage door-keeper, a gentleman's gentleman and a barber by pray. Miss Elsie Lanchester and Mr. William Senior contributed mainly to the success of the show by the excellence of their duets while Mr. Frank Atkinson as the Hat manufacturer who specializes in half-a-crown hats, "Winston's friends," gave a very piquant rendering of the bourgeois anxious to turn himself into gentilhomme. Miss Winifred Dalle as Delphine, de Lavalliere was responsible for a spirited performance exhibiting all the anger and disgust of the young lady who believes herself to be jilted and thrown over. The piece has tuneful music, is well constructed and the Company, although inclined to hurry over songs which the audience are entitled to hear twice, did their work with a will and a swing which brought them well deserved applause. "Whirled Into Happiness" can be assured an excellent welcome in Bombay when played again.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1928.

There is a sensation in England. And appropriately enough it is the Bonvene Street spokesman of the Liberal party that is trying to set things right.

• • • •

I gather from the "Daily News" and "Westminster Gazette" that the dead have been lost. For some time past the paper has been frantically wanting to know "Where are the Dead?" No less than twenty-three experts and a score of amateurs joined the preliminary consultations.

• • • •

Discussions I am informed continue but the general consensus of opinion seems to favour the theory that "we do not know where they are."

• • • •

Scotland Yard has not yet been called in, nor has any S. O. S been sent out by wireless. The agony columns of newspapers also have not been resorted to no doubt to keep down the public sensation and alarm at the loss as much as possible

• • • •

But should it be finally decided that "We do not know where they are" then these steps I am sure will be taken and expeditions will be organised to proceed on a voyage of discovery in all the directions under the command of experienced investigators.

• • • •

It will be, I hope, an international expedition excluding of course Soviet Russia: (No 'Krassins' if you please because if, as Mussolini rightly suspected, the white Polar bears were in danger of becoming red in contact with the Bolsheviks, there is almost a certainty of the dead becoming Communists).

• • • •

In this connection, if you have seen the dead anywhere or you have got any suggestions to make or any help to give please write immediately to the "Daily News" and "Westminster Gazette," "Dead Department" London.

• • • •

The "Times of India's" sympathy has gone out to Maulana Shaukat Ali for what it calls the coldness of the public. No wonder a paper, that has of late been having—what with its puerile attacks on Bardoli and Indian priests—a very very warm time with the Indian public, can afford to expand in sympathy.

• • • •

Doctor—(To Yankee patient) "Now take a deep breath and say ninety-nine three times."

Patient—"Two hundred and ninety-seven. I gott a hurry, doc."

CLOUD AND FIRE

(Continued from page 6).

could give his brain and body to the betterment of it.

"The story of any man in ninety out of hundred is a parallel to the one I have stated before. Neither in modern history nor in recent fiction approaches anything like a meteoric life, brief but brilliant, or a simple and useful life, calm and compelling. The time of many men is spent in haggling and in thinking that Forgetful God has given them important stations in life. Bloated monsters to think they are oxen while they are mere frogs. Soaring scoffers! to think lowly of their fellowmen.

• • • •

"Sir, I know of many people who have been struggling on without aim or purpose in life, without an idea even of the morrow; but getting up at the grey dawn of every day with the same monotonous routine work, they sum the day's work by only the life lived; who but for the office they serve and the money they get, would never have come into this world; and whose motto for life would well be: 'Prepare to meet thy God Stomach.' While comfortably forgetting their neighbours and cousins, they assume an air all their own, that feeling their shortness, they try to stand on toes.

"These people realise too late in their life they have done nothing but to live for themselves; to grow up richer in wealth and not a whit in knowledge; and that they have to die with a conscience struggling against themselves. Knowing too well that neither love nor money will bring back their lost time, they make bold to stay on and live to the full and to the end. Such men as idlers and prattlers, such others as blood-suckers and constant hooters, I wish, are never born here and hereafter.

"And when these people appear before Him, Whose Trust they have so shamelessly betrayed, thinking He would direct them to do this and that, and when in the Court they plead 'guilty' to the charge of wilfully neglecting to do their duty and criminally killing that hoary time, what would Justice demand of them and what punishment would the Court award? With one hurl, they will be rushed to hell to taste the horrors and misery served by King Devil, more terrible and lasting than what one reading of Dante makes. There the murderer of man will meet the slayer of Time and in common subjection will forget their mortal hatred begot on earth. There, they can never kill Time, for Time is eternal, and on each attempt it will rise hydre-headed and more deadly. Till growing weary, and taking pity on these poor souls, their Lord the Devil, may hurl them down to a world more deadly and dangerous, one step lower into the Valley of Torture.

"Seeing that we can neither recall Time, but in memory, nor stay it, it becomes our duty and aim to act in the living present, dismissing all unworthy ideas from our mind. The fate of the man whose motto was to put off till the morrow what could be done later, and consequently remained idle because of the habit, is very well-known to be related here. Life is a big adventure, where the reward is nothing else than a happy memory or a niche in the Temple of Fame; and where the present matters much more than the past or the future, for action. I cannot very well do, but ask you in the Caeserian fashion: 'Wilt thou stay Time?'; and answer you in the old Demosthenic style: "Wherefore, Act, Act, Act." And I have done."

HINDU WIDOWS AND ADOPTION

(Continued from page 6).

er of the bill also suggests that he has the interests of a widow at heart; for by adoption, she deprives herself of the rightful enjoyment of property left by the husband for life-time and is entitled to maintenance only. A very laudable object indeed. I do not wish to ask any explanation from Mr. Jadhav as to why he made no attempts until now to give a better right than of maintenance, which she at present has under law, to a widow of a deceased coparcener of a joint Hindu family, but may I expect his support to Hindu women's rights bill framed by the Hindu Law Reform and Research Society of Poona?

The desire to give preference to agnates over cognates is a feature of the archaic society of the Indo-European Stock and it still remains with us though it has disappeared with its (Indo-European Stock's) other branches. Let our law be so changed as to be agreeable to reason, justice, equity and good conscience.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 23.
Previous Closing Rate	20.49
To-day's Opening Rate	20.39
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	20.50
Difference	plus .01
Broach Expectation	401 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	July 23.
Previous Closing Rate	10.75
To-day's Opening Rate	10.77
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.79
Difference	plus .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 23.
Silver Ready	27 7 0
Higher	0 5 0
Silver Forward	27 7 0
Higher	0 5 0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 23.
1st Settlement	62 13 0
2nd Settlement	62 11 0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

Latest Examination Successes

Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.

In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in nine different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest number of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D.Com.M.C. the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all the Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G.D.A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and Prizes were won during past years.

CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

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Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

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½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1928.

A FUTILE THREAT.

The anxiously expected address of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to the Legislative Council has been delivered and we feel constrained to remark that he has cruelly and wantonly dashed to the ground the last hope of an early and peaceful settlement of the Bardoli dispute. Sir Leslie rightly began by observing that the question "has possibilities of being of even greater importance" than that of the Simon Commission. But in the discussion of that question he does not seem to have fully realised the consequences of the typically bureaucratic attitude he has taken up in the address. He issues an ultimatum even before the Council has expressed its considered its opinion on the various issues involved and threatens dire consequences if "the honourable members concerned" do not accept the ultimatum "within fourteen days from to-day." The "final" and "definite and considered decisions of his Government are that all the conditions urged by him at the Surat Conference "must be fulfilled before any fresh enquiry can be promised and these conditions cannot be altered." The main condition is that even enhanced portion of the assessment must be first paid into the treasury before any re-inquiry can begin. Sir Leslie regards this condition as "vital, being a lawful and constitutional demand the repudiation of which is both unlawful and unconstitutional." If it were a "vital" condition, how is it that in the case of Viramgam Government did not insist on the payment of the enhanced revenue before a re-inquiry was instituted? Government's insistence on such payment in the present case is hardly consistent with the nature of a fresh enquiry the very object of which is to decide whether the enhancement is just or not. We can go further and say that the insistence is not even consistent with Government's professed desire to bring about an honourable settlement. The peasants of Bardoli are bound by a solemn and oft-repeated pledge not to pay the enhanced revenue till an independent inquiry makes it necessary for them to do so. The same pledge binds them to pay up all that such an inquiry demands even if they feel that justice is not finally done to them. Government who, as Sir Leslie superfluously reminds the Council, can and would use all their might to wring from the peasants the whole assessment even now, cannot possibly have any difficulty in collecting the enhanced assessment if a re-inquiry decides in their favour. As Mahatma Gandhi observed, it is "absurd" and "passes comprehension how a great Government could possibly demand such a deposit from people who were under their jurisdiction and control." We hope the insistence on an unfair and humiliating condition, which is also a reflection on the honesty of the Satyagrahis and their leaders, is not a dodge to prevent a re-inquiry.

Absurd as are the conditions for a re-enquiry, Sir Leslie's presentation of the issues in Bardoli and his indulgence in threats are even more absurd. According to him the issue is practically "whether the writ of His Majesty the King-Emperor is to run in a portion of His Majesty's Dominions or whether the edict of some unofficial body of individuals is to be obeyed." The association of the King-Emperor with the doings of the Japti officers or with every act of their superiors, however, despotic or unlawful, is hardly fair to His Majesty. It would be more true to say that the Satyagrahis of Bardoli are trying by their own sufferings to vindicate the dignity of His Majesty's writ which officials have dragged into dirt. The people of Bardoli do not question the authority of His Majesty's writ but rightly repudiate a specific unjust act of the bureaucracy. Having distorted the issue, Sir Leslie shows the mailed fist when he adds: "That issue, if that is the issue, is one which Government is prepared to meet with all the power which Government possesses." Again, as if presenting his conditions of a settlement at the point of bayonet, Sir Leslie says: "If these conditions are not accepted and consequently a settlement is not secured, Government will, in order that there shall be full compliance with the Law, take what action they consider desirable and necessary, and will utilise all the powers at their command to ensure that the statutory authority of Government is maintained in every way." Such threats have been familiar enough. Indeed, they are ever the plea of an irresponsible Government. But, fortunately for mankind, South Africa, Champaran and Kaira, have shown that there are higher and more potent things than machine-guns. Bardoli will only add one more to the conquests of Satyagraha. Sir Leslie, under the inspiration of his entourage and at the dictation of Lord Birkenhead, may choose to call the struggle in Bardoli a campaign of lawlessness. But greater men like Lord Hardinge and Mr. Gokhale have testified to the legitimacy and constitutional character of Satyagraha in the form of non-payment of an unjust tax.

Sir Leslie wants a reply to his ultimatum from the representatives of Bardoli in the Council "within fourteen days from to-day." Their constituents in Bardoli have practically given their reply already through their leader Mr. Vallabhbhai. They have rejected Government's unfair and impossible terms. Their representatives cannot give a different reply. We are confident that neither they nor the other elected members of the Council will be cajoled by Sir Leslie's homilies on law and order or be cowed down by his threats. In his concluding personal remarks Sir Leslie professes mighty regard for constitutionalism and the opinion of the Council, but he has himself broken a fundamental principle of constitution and has shown scant respect to the Council by disregarding its repeated mandate to bring land revenue collection under legislative control and not to raise revenue assessment till such control was established. The whole country has supported Bardoli and it is unthinkable that the Bombay Council will stultify itself by cowering before the Governor's threats. We are sure the Bombay Legislative Council has enough chivalry and sense of justice to give a manly reply to Sir Leslie Wilson. The Council will also do well to elicit the opinions of the Indian members of the Executive Council and of the Ministers in particular with regard to Government's "unalterable" decisions. We had believed that the Ministers had postponed their resignations in their hope that they might assist in bringing about a settlement. But now that the Governor has practically banged the door against an honourable settlement, it is time the Ministers acted in response to unmistakable public opinion. As for the people of Bardoli, they have already proved their mettle; Sir Leslie's threats can have no fears for them. May be that they will have to suffer more. But the whole country will pray that they be given the strength to endure and will do all that is possible to lighten their burden. Sir Leslie Wilson has asked the elected representatives of the people to give a reply to his ultimatum. If the challenge is honest let Sir Leslie Wilson leave the reply to be given only by the elected representatives and ask the official and nominated members to refrain from voting. If His Excellency does so, he will know what the reply will be. But to challenge the representatives of the people and then to defeat the latter with the help of the official and semi-official automatons will not be playing the game. Sir Leslie Wilson concluded his speech by describing himself as a friend of India and particularly of this Presidency. His Excellency said: "In the four and a half years and more during which I have been here, I have endeavoured to associate myself intimately with the desires and aspirations of the peoples (sic) of this Presidency and to assist so far as I could, in their troubles as in the case of the floods in Gujerat where all this difficulties happens to be." Sir Leslie Wilson knows, and no-one knows better, that the Presidency has shown its appreciation of all the good work he has done in a manner shown to no Governor during the last two or three decades. But His Excellency, we trust, will not mind our speaking frankly on this subject. With his record the people of the Presidency hoped against hope that on the Bardoli issue Sir Leslie Wilson would act like a true friend of India that they had come to regard him. The test of a true friend comes when he has to give something of his own that he holds very dear. Sir Leslie Wilson has failed in this test because when confronted with the choice, on the one hand, of maintaining the false prestige of the alien rulers and thus harming India by deciding to embark on a campaign of repression and, on the other, of doing the just and right thing by Bardoli and thus proving a true friend to India, he has chosen the easier alternative, illustrating once again that blood is thicker than water. Sir Leslie Wilson's failure is not an exceptional one. India has known many such friends who have failed her most ingloriously just when she needed their courageous support against the tyranny of their fellow-countrymen. With all his genuine desire to befriend India, Sir Leslie Wilson has neither the authentic spark of statesmanship nor that passionate love of Justice which would enable him to rise above the system of Government of which both he and the people of India are the victims. It is because the existence of even such good and sympathetic aliens as Sir Leslie Wilson is no guarantee to them against misrule and injustice under that system that the people of India demand to be masters in their own house as he and his fellow-countrymen are masters in England.

HINDU WIDOWS AND ADOPTION

MR. JADHAV'S REACTIONARY BILL

(BY G. V. DESHMUKH, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NAGPUR).

The bill is reactionary and a clog on valid adoption. It is reactionary because it distrusts women and therefore takes away the inherent power of Bombay widows of adoption at a time when women have been politically enfranchised and when they are taking a more intelligent interest in political as well as social work. It is a clog on adoption—I will point out difficulties later on in possessing a written and registered authority to adopt—because if a woman wishes to adopt, she must wait under the bill till all male agnate descendants of the great-grandfather of her deceased husband are dead unless she is fortunate enough to have no agnates of the above description—which will be a rare circumstance.

ILLITERACY THE GREAT OBSTACLE.

The difficulty in securing a written and registered authority contemplated by the bill arises because of the illiteracy prevalent amongst the people in villages and therefore in securing a scribe and because the wish to adopt a boy is not expressed by a person till his dying moments and in some cases, it may so happen if a man is attacked by an epidemic like plague that he may not be able to express his wish at all. The difficulty in villages will be to secure a writer just at the time when the dying man expresses his wish if he is able to do so at all.

NO HOPE OF REDUCING LITIGATION.

Assuming that a written authority can be secured even under such circumstances, the written document is not likely to reduce litigation in connection with adoption unless the execution of the document is admitted by the executant before the Registrar whom it would be difficult to secure by the death bed of a person dying in a village, shortly before his death. The framer of the bill wants to put the Bombay law on the same level with other Provinces. To achieve this, it would be a laudable object to stimulate public opinion in other provinces to enlarge the widow's power to adopt; certainly not the other way round.

The bill introduces a restriction in Bombay Presidency which does not exist in Bombay or other provinces. A Hindu widow of a person who dies at a time when he is separate from the male members of his family, does not need their consent for adoption. Why this additional restriction imposed on the widow?

The framer of the bill mentions in his statement of objects and reasons,, "The attitude is causing great injustice to the 'Bhaubands' whose rightful property goes to another and a stranger is introduced into the family house and property, simply on account of the whims of an inexperienced young and many a time misguided widow."

In the case of a person who is separate from his other male family members, how can it be said that the property of the deceased is the rightful property of the 'Bhaubands'? The adoptions are made not because of the whims of the widow but in order to derive spiritual and secular benefits. It is possible for some to laugh at the idea of spiritual benefit to be derived by the deceased husband by means of adoption; but surely it is a legitimate desire on the part of the widow to adopt a promising boy to continue and enhance the reputation of the family. So long as the belief in spiritual benefit and the desire to perpetuate one's lineage exist amongst the Hindus ,the desire to adopt a boy will continue in the absence of natural sons.

RETROGRADE MEASURE.

In putting these restrictions, the fram-

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the workshopmen; but the Agent would not give any definite undertaking about the line men. The strikemen then appealed to the Labour Commissioner and Government to intervene and arbitrate, but it appears that neither the Commissioner nor the Government took any prompt action. The Agent announced his willingness to refer the grievances of the line men to arbitration. But whether because the announcement was too late or was not sufficiently definite and reassuring, the whole menial staff of the Railway declared a general strike on the midnight of the 19th.

The above sketch of the origin of the strike, so far as it can be gathered from the Madras papers to hand, gives one the impression that on the one hand the Railway and Government authorities were too slow in taking any preventive action though the grievances of the strikers were reasonable and that, on the other hand, the strikers themselves were a little impatient. This was bad enough. But the reported acts of sabotage and violence on the part of a section of the strikers are infinitely worse. We cannot believe that the organisers of the strike would countenance any form of violence. But they should take now, as indeed they should have taken before, every possible step to maintain discipline among all the strikers and to ensure the thoroughly peaceful character of the strike. A redeeming feature of the strike is that both the contending parties are willing to refer the points at dispute to arbitration. Government, therefore, should lose no time in stepping in and facilitate a settlement through arbitration.

S. I. R. STRIKE.

Strikes seem to be the order of the day in almost every part of India. A lightning strike has been organised on the South Indian Railway and has already taken a very disquieting turn. The trouble began with the grievances of the workshopmen at Negapatam mainly as a consequence of drastic retrenchment. These grievances, it seems from the belated conciliatory attitude of the Railway Agent, were quite legitimate. But before the Agent announced his concessions the desperate workshopmen had made common cause with the men on the line, who had their own grievances and had decided upon a general strike. When, therefore, the Agent promised adequate redress of the original grievances it was not possible for the workmen to leave the line men in the lurch, especially as they had reason to fear the ultimate consequences of a "divide and rule policy". Accordingly the strikemen insisted on the redress of all grievances, of the line men as well as of

ELLEN TERRY.

The death of Dame Ellen Terry, the famous English actress, means the snapping of another link with the great Victorian Age in British history, an age which was productive of abundant talent in art and literature. Ellen Terry's remarkable histrionic gifts were very early recognised by Henry Irving and appreciated enthusiastically by the public to whom the great actor introduced her as his leading lady in one of the most famous Shakespearean revivals lovers of the British stage of the last century had the good fortune to witness. Since that far away period rich in the histrionic achievements of the Banerofts, the Wyndhams and Miss Langley Ellen Terry had for two generations no rival in her particular genre. The qualities which made her adored and idolized were, however, not merely histrionic excellence and remarkable beauty. She was richly endowed with the very human qualities of kindly consideration for less fortunate brothers and sisters of her craft and a genuine, never-failing desire to help those who sought her advice in mastering it.

CLOUD AND FIRE

ON THE INSTITUTE OF IDLERS

(BY SARTINI.)

Having gone to the seashore in the southern end of the city, Dr. Chyhead and myself were strolling along, when, looking ahead on the vast crowd assembled on the shore, he expressed himself to me in the following thought. As probably the reader might be aware by this time, I had only a minor part, that of hearing and giving out to the world the Doctor's ideas; or no part at all since I am never active on expressing myself on such occasions.

"Rightly or wrongly, I have always held to the belief that the person who counted his early years among idlers and idiots did a good deal of harm to society and to himself in fostering and diffusing ideas, worthless both to himself and the world. That person grew up a vagabond, a scamp among bandits, and a forger among thieves. It is not that he never had an opportunity either to correct his ways or to grow up better; but that he had that rooted idleness and a firm belief in the ways and doings of God that had made him wait and take a ticket to hell. Fate, he had absolutely depended upon, and scorned those who created opportunities and openings for themselves and who lived neither fearing nor fearful of the present and the future, but always mindful of themselves and the time that is. Believing firmly that one day in his life, his star would ascend, he waited, till betraying all trust in God, he took to ways for which Devil claimed him for his own.

* * * *

"He was a man who had delegated his duty and judgment to a nameless and unseen God, without ever so much as exerting himself to work. He was a fatalist, and would stop and argue a point, quite as clear as light, whether it was the will of God to do it or His pleasure. The person who tries to please everybody not only fails in the act, but becomes unfit, by his mood and manner, to do even a small act. He is a parallel to that eminent Senator of the United States of America, of three or four decades ago, who, fearing to bring a Bill or join the debate for fear of creating enemies, had abstained the whole term of his life from anything like it. He failed in his duty, lost his time, unprofitably filled a seat in the House and never gave the benefit of his brain, in the goodness of his heart. It is not the case of a man, making a brilliant speech to-day, and hereafter hiding into obscurity for fear of losing that hard-won reputation. But it is the case of one who purposely and criminally wastes his life, living in luxury and ease, withholding the benefits of his life and lesson to the world; and who, otherwise,

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Notes of the Day.

Storm Brewing.

The vigorous protest in the form of abstention from appearance in court which was made by the Egyptian bar in Cairo to signalise its condemnation of the policy of Mahmud Pasha, the new Premier, is a sign that a severe political storm is brewing in Egypt against which the pro-British politicians will battle in vain. The arbitrary action of King Fuad in suspending the constitution on the advice of Mahmud Pasha is sure to be resented by all classes in Egypt except the heterogenous band of industrialists belonging to all races and creeds who crowd in Cairo and await opportunities for exploiting the communal possibilities of the land of the Nile. Nahas Pasha and his colleagues of the Wafd have been seeing through Mahmud's game for a long time, as is clear from the interview the ex-Premier gave recently to the editor of "Al-Ahram." Whatever the rigour of the repression, it is unlikely the Wafd will cease making strong efforts to secure the introduction of parliamentary government again in Egypt.

Nehru Committee's Report.

Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, announces that the work of the Constitution Committee of the All-Parties' Conference is now nearly over, that the report of the Committee will be published by the 10th August at the latest, and that the Conference itself would meet again at Lucknow on the 25th August to consider the report. He also appeals to all the various constituent bodies taking part in the Conference, the Muslim League in particular, evidently because the absence of its most important representatives at the Bombay meeting was most conspicuous, to hold meetings of their organisations to consider the report of the Nehru Committee. In the event of the report being published about the 10th of August, it may be difficult for some of the organisations referred to above to consider the report fully in the space of a fortnight. In view of the fact that the most contentious part of the constitutional question is that relating to the rights of the minorities, we would suggest that the Committee's recommendations on this question may be published forthwith. This would also help the Press and the public in general to give, as Dr. Ansari wishes, their most careful thought to the most vexed question of the day.

Timely Protest.

The Government of Kenya are well aware that the Indian community in that Colony has time and again voiced its strong protest against the policy of reserving particular types of land only for the White settlers. It had hoped that the strong agitation it had set up two years ago against the extension of this offensive policy which perpetuates the colour bar, to lands in Mombassa would induce the Kenya administration to adopt a just and reasonable attitude and desist from flouting Indian opinion by offering residential plots in Mombassa for sale to Europeans only. But a cable of protest sent by the Indian Association at Mombassa to the Government of India shows that the Government of Kenya have announced their determination to humiliate Indians by excluding them from bidding for such sales. The Government of India, we hope, will not fail in the imperative duty of persuading the Kenya administration of the folly of continuing this irritating policy. It is futile for the latter to expect that the Indians will take this rebuff lying down. In any fight they put up they can depend upon the sympathy and co-operation of their countrymen here.

Tax on Higher Education.

The propaganda carried on by the youth of Bombay against the proposed enhancement of fees in schools and colleges leaves little to be desired. The meeting held on Sunday to protest against the measure was not the first of the kind nor is it going to be the last. That Mr. Natarajan should have been one of the principal speakers at the meeting is proof enough of the justice of the Youth's grievance and the legitimate character of their agitation. As Miss Mithan Tata, who presided at the meeting, observed, the present fees in high schools and colleges are too high and the proposed enhancement by 30 to 45 per cent. is unconscionable and is justly condemned by everybody outside official circles. It is in significant contrast with the tendency in all progressive countries to make secondary education free and to provide their citizens with every possible facilities in higher education. The ridiculous plea that higher education should be further taxed to find funds for primary education is aptly described by Miss Tata as the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul. We have no doubt that as a result of the proposed tax Government schools and colleges will be more unpopular than they are now. But the worst of it is that according to the Grant-in-aid Code rules all aided institutions will be compelled to raise their fees. We fully endorse the resolutions passed at the Youth's meeting including the one requesting the Bombay Council to raise the question by an adjournment motion.

GOVERNOR ON WAR PATH.

2 WEEKS' NOTICE TO M. L. C.'S

SURAT TERMS---"A SETTLED FACT"

NO MORE COMPROMISE OR PEACE PARLEYS

SATYAGRAH----"AN ACT OF LAWLESSNESS"

SIR LESLIE'S HOMILY ON LAW AND ORDER

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 23.

Feelings of keen disappointment and acute resentment prevailed among the non-official members of the Council as a result of His Excellency's address to the House on the Bardoli question. No doubt the House listened to the lengthy address with rapt attention, because it was couched in pleasing phraseology and delivered in feeling tones; but when the tenseness in the atmosphere subsided and members began to think over the address dispassionately and in a calmer mood a majority of them came to the conclusion that the address was no better and nothing more than a laboured apologia for all that the Government had done and were doing in Bardoli. The atmosphere in the House was surcharged with deep suspense and expectancy when His Excellency began to read his speech. Till the last sentence of the address some of the optimistic members were vainly expecting a gesture of real friendliness on the part of the Governor which would have held out at least some hope of a compromise in the near future, but they were completely disillusioned in the end when they found that Government were making ready to array all the forces at their command against the peaceful peasants of Bardoli.

It is now understood that the Coalition Nationalist Party in the Council has addressed a letter to His Excellency giving the views of the party regarding various issues involved in the Bardoil question. If the Party does not receive a satisfactory reply from the Government, every member of the Party will do his utmost to block the way of Government business by resorting to a policy of consistent and indiscriminate obstruction.

COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN POONA

SPECIAL POLICE ARRANGEMENTS TO PREVENT DEMONSTRATIONS

POONA, July 23.

Under circumstances far from normal the autumn session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened on Monday afternoon at the Council Hall, Poona.

The Honourable Mr. Dehlavi presiding. As it was previously announced that the youths of Poona were going to observe the Bardoli Day by going in a huge procession to the Council Hall, police authorities had taken the extreme precaution to prevent the processionists from entering into the compound of the Council Hall. A notice had been put at the entrance prohibiting unauthorized people from entering the premises. The area round the Council Hall was securely guarded by a special police patrol and it wore the appearance of a military camp. The attendance in the House was nearly full.

RESHUFFLING IN CABINET.

The Session began with the swearing in of the new members including those who had resigned on the Bardoli issue and were re-elected unopposed. There was a considerable reshuffling in the Cabinet. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah was sworn in as General Member. Mr. J. R. Martin took the place of Mr. Hotson as acting Home Member while Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed sat as Minister for Excise.

His Excellency the Governor drove in state to the Council Hall at half past two and addressed the House on the Bardoli issue. There were cheers from the official benches when His Excellency concluded his speech. After interpellations had been gone through the House proceeded to discuss Government Bills.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act 1920, was passed in all its readings. Also the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923, passed all its readings.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

The Minister for Local Self-Government then moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipalities Act 1925. The Bill seeks to invest the Government with power to prescribe the extent of the independent authority of any Municipality in respect of public education and their relations with the Government Educational Department in educational matters.

This attempt on the part of the Government to deprive the Local Bodies of their rightful control over primary education was vigorously condemned by one and all the members from the Opposition benches. Mr. Swaminarain moved an amendment that the new proviso in the Bill be deleted.

MINISTER SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Messrs. Pahalajani, B. T. Desai, Jog, Deshpande, Dr. Dixit and others supported the amendment pointing out how cleverly and surreptitiously Government were trying to cripple the authority of Local Bodies.

The Minister for Education trying to support the Bill, was slightly heckled by a few members on the other side. At this stage of the discussion, the Minister for Local Self-Government sprang a surprise on the House by declaring that he had withdrawn the Bill. The Bill was declared to be withdrawn.

The Finance Member then gave the order of the Government business. He informed the House that his motion regarding the appointment of a Committee of the Council to take part in the Joint Conference of the Indian Statutory Commission would come up for discussion on first of August.

The House then rose for the day.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

WILL PRESIDENT ALLOW IT?

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 23.

It is now definitely understood that Dr. P. R. Chikody of Belgaum has asked the permission of the President to move a motion for the adjournment of the House on the Bardoli question. It is further understood that the President has promised to give his ruling on Tuesday whether he would allow the motion to be moved or not.

There are rumours in informed circles that the President would disallow this adjournment motion on the grounds that the matter is not of recent occurrence and that a resolution regarding it is already on the Council agenda.

INTERPELLATIONS

Replying to Mr. Chandrachud's question about Bengal detenus, the Hon. Mr. Martin said that all the three detenus confined in this presidency were in the Yeravda Jail. Non-official visitors were appointed to enable the detenus to voice any genuine grievances, but the recommendations of those visitors were not binding upon the Jail Superintendent who, however, forwarded them on to the Government for orders.

HIGH COURT RECEIVER.

The same member was told that the Government had not yet come to a decision regarding the appointment of a paid officer on a fixed salary as official receiver in the Bombay High Court. The monthly income of the present official receiver amounts to about Rs. 10,000 but the Government had no information whether in one estate alone his fees amounted to Rs. 20,000 or whether he was claiming an equal amount for special work done on the case.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai informed Rao Bahadur Kambli that the Government of Bombay had sanctioned Rs. 1,100 towards expenditure in connection with the visit of the League of Nations' Public Health interchange.

KANARA FLOODS.

Mr. Karki told by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta that the total tagavi advances on that occasion amounted to Rs. 38,044, of which Rs. 14,785 was free of interest. More than half of the total, namely Rs. 23,259 was for th epurchase of seed and bullocks.

TYPISTS IN THE SECRETARIAT.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, in replying to a series of questions by Mr. Murzban, said that the practice of paying typists in the Secretariat at piece rates was of long standing and was especially suited to the needs of the Secretariat being both elastic and economical.

SUPPLY OF NEWS TO OFFICIALS.

Mr. J. B. Petit, desired information regarding the supply of news telegrams from "Reuter's" and the Indian News Agency to Government officials pointing out that Bombay had a number of up-to-date newspapers which would serve the purpose.

In reply, the Hon. Mr. Rieu said that for 1926-27 the Government spent Rs. 4,533 for "Reuter's" telegrams and Rs. 3,636 on the Indian News Agency. The Government considered it necessary for administrative reasons that certain high officers, some of whom were not resident in Bombay, should receive news of public importance as soon as possible.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council on Monday:—

Gentlemen,—

It had not been my intention to address you on the occasion of the opening of this session of the Legislative Council. As Honourable Members are aware, it has been my custom to open the Budget Session each year with a speech, but, on no other occasion during the year have I, ordinarily, addressed the Council. It is true that I proposed in this, my last year, to address you again, and for the last time, before I left, and I had looked forward much on that occasion to being able to thank Honourable Members sincerely, as I do now, for their loyal co-operation in all the work of the Legislative Council during my five years of office, and to express the keen and real gratitude I felt that, while Government and the Council had not, as was inevitable, always agreed, yet we had set an example of a good understanding which other Provincial Councils might well envy.

Events of grave importance have, however, occurred since we last met which make it necessary for me to address you on the opening of this session. I can still, I am glad to think, rely on your co-operation with Government in matters affecting the welfare of the Presidency, but, on one matter particularly, there is undoubtedly a grave difference of opinion between Government and certain members of the Legislative Council, which difference of opinion has been evidenced by the resignations of Honourable Members during the past few months.

CO-OPERATION WITH SIMON COMMISSION.

It is not my intention to refer this afternoon to the work which lies before you. On many of the important questions which are coming before you for consideration, I have already spoken to this Honourable House, more particularly on the desirability of this House co-operating, by means of the election of a Committee, with the Royal Commission which is to make recommendations as to the future Government of this country. I will add nothing to what I have already said on this matter, as the subject on which I desire to speak to you, and on which it is, to my mind, my obvious duty to address you, is one which has possibilities of being of even greater importance than that. I need hardly say that I refer to the present situation in the Bardoli Taluka.

BARDOLI IMPASSE.

It is desirable, in the first place, that I should put before Honourable Members a short history of what has occurred since the start of this unfortunate dispute, which has now assumed proportions entirely out of keeping with the actual cause. On the 6th of February I received a letter from Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel informing me that, if an impartial committee clothed with adequate authority was not set up to examine the whole question afresh with regard to the re-assessment, the cultivators would refuse to pay the whole of the revised assessment. He added that he had warned them that the struggle was bound to be protracted, and might cost them their holdings.

Undeterred by the consequences which must inevitably follow that action, they determined to refuse to pay any of the land revenue legally payable to Government, coming to that decision only six days after the letter to which I have alluded was received, and even before it had been possible for a reply, beyond the usual formal acknowledgment, to sent to the letter. The letter contained technical arguments which required a considered reply from the Department concerned which was despatched without delay. Government thereupon, as was its duty, began to put in force the penalties under the Land Revenue Code of which penalties the occupants of the land refusing to pay the assessed revenue had been warned by Mr. Patel.

Honourable Members will remember that at the end of the Budget Session, Government was definitely challenged on this very issue. Government accepted the challenge, and this Honourable House, by a majority, approved the policy which Government had announced with regard to this question.

The next chapter in the history of this dispute opens by the visit of some Honour.

(Continued on next page.)

NO STATEMENT TO MAKE!

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S SELF-COMPLACENCY

LONDON, July 23.

"I have no statement to make on the recent developments in Egypt. The attitude of the British Government remains unchanged. It regards the Egyptian Parliament and Constitution primarily as matters for the King of Egypt and the Egyptian people to determine." This was Sir Austen Chamberlain's reply to three questions in the House of Commons regarding the suspension of the Egyptian Parliament.—Reuter.

SURAT TODDY AUCTION SENSATION

VALLABHBHAI TO THE SCENE

PICKET LEADERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED

SURAT, July 23.

There was much excitement to-day during the auction of the toddy booths and shops of Surat City, Chorasi and Olpad Talukas at the Collector's Office in the Castle, in the Collector's presence. Mrs. Bhesania, Miss Jarbai, Miss Freni, Miss Mehta and Messrs Behram Mehta and Sundar Kabadi had arrived to-day for picketing. A number of people gathered in front of the Castle gates and castle premises among whom were Messrs. Dayalji, Kalianji and Manilal. They were exhorting intending bidders not to offer bids. Some volunteers had also been posted at the Castle gates bearing placards with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's advice not to offer bids.

MITHIBEN AND KOTHARI ARRESTED

Sub-Inspector Motilal asked Mr. Kothari Miss Jarbai, Mrs Bhesania and Miss Mithiben Petit to leave the place when they tried to approach the place of auction On Mr. Kothari demanding a written order the Sub-Inspector went to fetch a written order from the Collector's bungalow. Meanwhile the Collector arrived at the office. Mr. Kothari, Mrs Bhesania and Miss Mithiben Petit again attempted to go up the ladder to the place of auction when the Sub-Inspector stopped them, saying that he had the District Magistrate's verbal order. but Mr. Kothari and the two ladies persisted in their attempt with the result that they were arrested.

EXCITEMENT IN SURAT.

Great excitement prevails among the crowds waiting at the Castle premises. Mr. Dayalji said that he would send three other persons to approach the place of auction. The Police Superintendent, meanwhile, arrived on the scene. A police force was also posted at the place in two rows, allowing bidders to go up. Many Parsi bidders left the place on the arrest of Parsi ladies.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is expected to arrive here this evening from Bardoli.—A. P.

LEADERS RELEASED

POONA, July 23.

A telephone message from Surat says that the four persons arrested there to-day in connection with the toddy shop auction sales have been released.—A. P.

BARDOLI LEADERS ARRESTED

NEW TURN IN SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 23.

The licenses of toddy shops of Surat and Chorasi talukas were to be auctioned to-day before the Collector. Messrs. Ratilal Desai, Dayalji Kalyanji, Chhotubhai Marfatia and Kanyalal Desai were picketing peacefully. Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Miss Mithibehen Petit and Miss Bhesania were also among the picketers.

REPORTED ARRESTS.

After the Collector's arrival in the Castle, it was learnt that Sjt Manilal Kothari, Dr. Ghia, Miss Petit and Miss Bhesania had been arrested.

Police had been stationed in the Castle area.

REFUSED TO CLEAR AWAY

WHY DR. GHIA WAS ARRESTED

SURAT, July 23.

At the Auctions of Toddy shops and Booths which took place at Surat Castle.

(Continued on next page.)

FULL OF BLUFF AND BLUSTER

GOVERNOR'S MISSTATEMENT OF FACTS

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 23.

The consensus of opinion among the non-official members of the Council about the Governor's speech is that the Governor's apologia is absolutely unsatisfactory and would not in the least relieve the situation. Members from Gujarat opined that the Governor was in effect holding a red flag before the peace-loving peasants of Bardoli.

BLUFF AND BLUSTER.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Nariman remarked that the speech was as expected full of bluff and bluster. The Governor had like a lawyer given fourteen days' notice. He pretended to be a friend of India, but it seemed he had no courage to act like a friend.

MISSTATEMENT OF FACTS.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik opined that the speech was quite disappointing and hardly calculated to ease the situation. They pointed out, what they called, misstatement of facts in the speech in which His Excellency had said::

"When Hon. Members left Mahableshwar, Government was satisfied that they appreciated and agreed with the suggestions of Government which were that Government would be prepared to grant a fresh enquiry provided that the revised assessment was paid up. Unfortunately there was for some reason a change in their attitude later."

Rao Saheb Desai emphasised that when the original pourparlers took place not a word was uttered on either side about the paying up of the revised assessment. The only point at issue then was the necessity for a fresh enquiry. In view of these facts the statement of His Excellency was not correct.

OPINIONS ON GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

POONA, July 23.

Though there has not been sufficient time yet to assess the full effect of His Excellency's pronouncement on the Bardoli situation the opinion among the members of the council, especially among those who resigned their seats and were reelected on the question, is that it is disappointing and not calculated to ease the situation.

There is one section of the house however which applauds his Excellencys decision as an excellent one and thinks that it should have been arrived at without waiting so long. Sir Vasantarao Dabholkar emphatically expressed himself as above.

The decision of the house as a whole on the Bardoli question in the light of his Excellency's address may be available to-day when Mr. Chikodi moves as he intends the adjournment of the council.—A. P.

GOVT'S PRESTIGE : ONLY OBSTACLE

PT. MALAVIYA AWAITING BARDOLI'S CALL

BENARES, July 23.

Bardoli Day was observed last night at Benares, a well attended public meeting being held over which Prnicipal Narendradeva of the Kashi Vidyapith presided. A resolution expressing sympathy with the peasants of Bardoli and condemning the Government's attitude was passed unanimously. The resolution further drew attention to the "atrocities" perpetrated on peasants, and called upon the people to support them in every way.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, supporting the resolution, declared that he was ready to go to Bardoli as soon as he was wanted by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. He said that the Government's insistence upon the deposit of the enhanced amount of assessment was unreasonable and could not be acceptable to the eighty thousand peasants of Bardoli. He thought that the only obstacle to the settlement of the Bardoli issue was a false notion of prestige on the part of the Government. He said that the Government was in the wrong and should yield to the demand of the Bardoli Satyagrahis, who were fighting for a just cause. He suggested that meetings should be held in all villages and towns to explain to the people the situation in Bardoli. The Pandit reiterated his confidence that Swaraj would be established within 1930.

Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta and Mr. Sriprakasa were among the speakers who supported the resolution. Mr. Sriram Bajpai of the Servants of India Society who had been to Bardoli recently, described the situation there.

Over Rs. 300 in cash was collected on the spot for the Bardoli Fund.—A. P.

PEACE PARLEYS ABANDONED

MANCHURIA YIELDS TO JAPANESE THREAT

LONDON, July 23.

Tokio—Changsuehliang has informed the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden that the negotiations with the Nationalists have been abandoned temporarily. He emphasises that Manchuria will adhere to the provisions of the various agreements with Japan.—Reuter.

(Yesterday a Reuter's cable stated that the Japanese Government had warned Changsuehliang against Manchuria joining the Nationalist Government).

Calcutta, July 23.—In the by-election caused by the death of Rai Bahadur Nalininath Seth for the West Bengal Non-Muhamadan constituency of the Council of State, Mr. Ramprasad Mukherjee, Swarajist, son of the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, secured 423 votes. His rival Rai Bahadur Jogendrachandra Ghosh, son of the late Sir Chandramadah Ghosh secured 122 votes. Seventeen votes were rejected.—A. P.

TRAIN CARRYING CIRCUS EMPLOYEES DERAILED

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED

WAGGONS OF WILD ANIMALS REMAIN IN TACT

LONDON, July 23.

Boston.—A train consisting of trucks packed with waggons in which three hundred circus employees were huddled came to grief at Farmington, New Hamshire when one of the waggons rolled off causing derailment of the succeeding trucks. Eight were killed. Two waggons of wild animals remained intact.—Reuter.

2 WEEKS' NOTICE TO M. L. C.'S

(Continued from previous page).

able Members of this House to Mahableshwar, when, in an interview with two of these Honourable Members, I informed them that I was much distressed at the attitude adopted by many of the occupants of the lands, and that I did not think that the position of Government in this matter was fully understood. I explained to these Honourable gentlemen that Government had no idea whatever of doing any injustice, that, while Government was convinced, after the most careful enquiry, that the re-assessment was not only just but even generous, I agreed that mistakes might possibly have been made in individual cases, although, after most careful enquiry, I did not myself see how this was possible, and I informed them that if any occupant or group of occupants thought that he or they were unjustly treated, Government had decided, on the representation of any case to the Collector or Commissioner, after the revised assessment had been paid, to reconsider the re-assessment and instructions had been sent to the Commissioner to that effect. So far as I was aware this assurance on my part, fully satisfied the Honourable Members concerned, but further correspondence ensued. When the Honourable Members left Mahableshwar, Government was satisfied that they appreciated and agreed with the suggestions of Government, which were that Government would be prepared to grant a fresh enquiry provided that the revised assessment was paid up. Unfortunately, there was, for some reason, a change in their attitude later.

Government went still further, at a later date in May, in order to satisfy the occupants of the lands that no injustice could fall on them, for we definitely promised, through my Honourable Colleague the Minister for Education, a fresh enquiry on the same terms. I really do not see what Government could have done more.

Since that date, constant efforts have been made by myself and members of Government to bring about a settlement, and honourable members are aware of the fact that I personally visited Surat as recently as last Wednesday, in the hope that such a settlement might ensue. No settlement was, however, achieved, and it is not possible for Government to delay any longer in making known its final decisions. Government is of opinion, and I feel sure that honourable members will agree, that any announcement on a matter of such importance as this should be made to the elected representatives of the people of the Presidency, more particularly in view of all that has happened during the past few months, and also in view of the vote taken on this question in the Budget Session. Not only is this the proper course to pursue, but it is the constitutional course, and I have endeavoured, since I have been here, to act entirely in the most constitutional manner possible. I, therefore, take this opportunity of putting before this Honourable House the views of Government as to the present situation, and the definite and considered decisions of Government, which have been approved by the Government of India.

VEILED THREAT.

I say, with intention, that these decisions have been approved by the Government of India, because issues have been raised in Bardoli which have a very wide significance, and indeed it is common ground that this question has become one of all-India importance. So many speeches have been made by public men, and others, during the past few weeks on this subject, that it is not a surprising fact that some confusion of thought arises. My Government had always had it impressed upon them that the issue was a very clear one—namely, whether the reassessment of the landholders in the Bardoli Taluka was a fair or unfair one. If, however, Government is to judge what the issue is on speeches and letters which have been spoken and written lately, and on actions which have been and are being taken to interfere with the administration of the district, the issue might appear to be a much wider one—and, in fact, one which, in a sentence, is whether the writ of His Majesty the King-Emperor is to run in a portion of His Majesty's Dominions, or whether the edict of some unofficial body of individuals is to be obeyed. That issue, if that is the issue, is one which Government is prepared to meet with all the power which Government possesses, and, by the decision of the representatives of the people of the district as to whether they accept or not the conditions which Government lay down before any enquiry can be promised, it will be clearly demonstrated what is the issue before Government and the people of this Presidency, and before the Government of India.

PRELIMINARIES FOR INQUIRY.

If the only question to be dealt with is the justice or injustice of the re-assessment, then Government is prepared to submit the whole question, after the revenue now due to Government has been paid, and the present agitation entirely ceases, to a full, open and independent enquiry, as outlined in the statement which has been published. In making their proposals, Government are anxious, above all things, that the agriculturists of Bardoli Taluka shall be relieved as soon as possible from the unfortunate situation in which they have become involved as the result of the campaign against the payment of land revenue, the justice of which has been disputed by some honourable members of this House. I, therefore, on behalf of my Government, put before the honourable members the same proposals I put before those who came to see me at Surat as representatives of the cultivators of Bardoli Taluka. These proposals have been published, and it is not necessary for me to re-state them, but I must make it quite clear that they are not proposals put forward as a basis for compromise, but the definite and final decisions of Government. They are fair proposals, and must commend themselves to the mind of any moderate man. They contain certain conditions which must be fulfilled before any fresh enquiry can be promised, and these conditions cannot be altered. I will mention one point only with regard to these proposals and that is with regard to the demand on the part of Government for the payment of the revised assessment. This is obviously a vital condition being a lawful and constitutional demand, the repudiation of which is both unlawful and unconstitutional. At Surat I was informed that the condition of the payment of the revised assessment would not be accepted and, consequently, no settlement was possible. I would, however, remind honourable members, especially those honourable members who are the elected representatives of the people living in Bardoli Taluka, that it is their constitutional right to speak on behalf of, and decide in the interests of, their constituents. Those honourable members, and the honourable members of this House, must have, I am convinced: first of all in their minds the welfare of the agriculturists, and I sincerely trust that those interests will be the only ones which will actuate all honourable members in this matter. It is, of course, impossible for the present situation to continue, and a final decision must be arrived at as soon as possible. Government would therefore ask the honourable members concerned to communicate their decision as to whether or no they, on behalf of their constituents, accept or refuse the conditions which must be fulfilled before a fresh enquiry can bet set up, to the Honourable the Revenue Member within fourteen days from to-day.

IN CASE OF REFUSAL.

I cannot believe that, realising the consequences of a refusal the grave hardship on the agriculturists, the bitterness of feeling which will be engendered, and the inevitable result of any conflict which must ensue between Government and the people concerned—these proposals will be rejected. It is, however, my duty to make it perfectly clear that, if these conditions are not accepted, and consequently a settlement is not secured, Government will, in order that there shall be full compliance with the law, take what action they consider desirable and necessary, and will utilise all the powers at their command to ensure that the statutory authority of Government is maintained in every way. Neither the Government of Bombay, nor any Government, could tolerate a position in which private individuals attempt to put themselves above the law, or take part in organisations which have the effect of inducing others to do so. To permit that is the very negation of Government and it is not conceivable—whatever may be the consequences that any Government, worthy of the name of Government, in any country—would not take every step in its power to prevent, or put a stop to, any such action.

I have not made these remarks so that they might be considered in any way as a threat. Nothing is further from my mind. They are merely a statement of fact, but it was my obvious duty both to this Honourable House and to the people of Bardoli Taluka to make them, so that the position of Government cannot again be misinterpreted or misunderstood.

BOGEY OF DISORDER.

No one will deny that there is a campaign of civil disobedience in Bardoli Taluka at the present time, and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to remind Honourable members that civil disobedience is an act of lawlessness—however convinced those who are participators in that act may be that their case is just, and lawlessness is none the less lawlessness because it may be fostered or encouraged by persons holding strong convictions, or because its practice may evoke from some men and women qualities worthy of a better cause. Moreover, it would be well that public opinion should clearly realise the inevitable consequences of disregard for law upon the structure of any political society. Once men can convince themselves that it is proper to set at nought the legally constituted executive authority whose duty it is to administer, then it is but a short step to challenge the title of the legislative body whose function it is to make the law, or to impugn the impartiality of the judiciary by whom the law is interpreted. Thus respect for law is fundamental in every sphere of social life and to seek to supersede it by the private will of any citizen or body of citizens is to head straight for anarchy.

"I AM A FRIEND OF INDIA."

I have now one personal remark to make. I have taken on myself to address the House on this question, which I could have left to the Honourable the Revenue Member, because I thought it my duty to do so, as Head of the Administration. In the 4-1/2 years and more during which I have been here, I have endeavoured to associate myself intimately with the desires and aspirations of the peoples of this Presidency, and to assist, so far as I could, in their troubles—as in the case of the floods in Gujarat where all this difficulty now happens to be. In the first speech I made to this House I said that, so long as the opinions of the people were expressed to my Government in a constitutional manner, so long would they be received with every sympathy and consideration. I am justified in saying that such opinions have been so received, and I hope and believe that they have, on all occasions, received every consideration. It is indeed a sad thought to me that, at the end of my term of office my Government is faced with a situation such as now confronts us, when unconstitutional methods such as civil disobedience are being supported by a section of people, and particularly when Government has never, I am prepared to assert, been unwiling to meet the reasonable wishes of the members of this House constitutionally expressed. I know you will believe me when I say that I am a friend of India, and particularly of this Presidency, where I have received nothing but kindness and courtesy during my time, and that I look forward to the progress and prosperity of India in general, and Bombay Presidency in particular, with every hope, and with a feeling of certainty that nothing can mar that progress, political and economic, except some action which, while it may be born only of a demand of the moment, supported by a certain amount of public sympathy, still may leave wounds behind which it would take many years to heal,—and, until they were fully healed, that progress, to which I have alluded, would be hindered, if it did not cease altogether.

I would, therefore, as one who is, I hope, entitled to call himself your friend, urge with all the emphasis in my power that you should consider not the minor questions involved in this trouble, but the major ones, and that you should endeavour to put yourselves in the position of Government, for, if you do that, you must come to the decision that Government has met the cultivators of Bardoli fairly, even as I have tried in my time here to mete out to all, whatever their class, creed or race, justice tempered with humanity.

I have no more to say. I ask you not to take any hasty decisions, but to think well over all the grave issues involved, and what I have said; and, if you do, I have no doubt myself but that the sound commonsense which has always been the guiding star of Bombay will again, as it has done in the past, lead you to a decision which will put an end to a situation fraught with grave possibilities how grave no one to-day can foretell. You have often taken my advice in the past, and I have much gratitude to you for doing so. I ask you to do so now on what I fully realise is the most important issue on which I have ever spoken to you.

RS. 10,000 REWARD

S. I. R. STRIKE SITUATION

ARMED POLICE TO ESCORT TRAINS

MOB FIRED AT TUTICORIN

MADRAS, July 23rd.

The Agent of the South Indian Railway has issued a communique to-day stating that the situation on the Railway on the 22nd was much quieter throughout the metre gauge. Though crowds assembled at certain points' they were kept well in hand by the local civil authorities and the police. There was no interference with the running of trains. The police opened fire on a mob at Tuticorin. Damage to the track near Maniyachi junction is reported. Telegraph wires were cut between Tenkasi and Shenkotah, but have since been restored. No trains ran last night on the metre gauge. Daylight service started this morning. No 26 train was derailed and two engines and three third class bogies carriages capsized between Kodaokanal and Ambatursi. This is reported to have been due to the removal of rail joints and key blocks. One person was killed, eleven seriously injured and twenty slightly injured. On the broad gauge, the position is quiet. All trains will be preceded by pilot engines and armed police guards accompany all trains.—A. P.

RS. 10,000 REWARD ANNOUNCED

MADRAS, July 23.

The Agent, South Indian Railway, announces to-day a reward of Rs. 10,000/- to any one who gives information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who damaged the permanent way, causing the derailment of No. 2 mail on the 20th instant, the No 2 Boatmail on the 21st, and No 26 passenger on the 23rd.

It is reported that railwaymen, excepting station masters, clerks and running staff on the Cochin Railway, have joined the strike. Mail booking is reported to have been stopped and trains run accompanied by police escort.—A. P.

BREACH ON N. W. R. LINE

SURAT, July 22.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Rawalpindi wires:—The line between Lakimarwat and Tank on the Kalabagh Bannu Railway has been breached. All trains between Lakimarwat and Tank have been cancelled. The dration of block will be two days.—A. P.

Maharaj Kumar Nahardevji of Dharampur, Kumar Shri Naharsinghji of Baria, Captain Kaliansingh and Maharaj Kumar of Dumraon lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday, 22nd instant.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS

NLY FITTING REPLY TO GOVERNMENT'S OBDURACY

POONA, July 22.

It is understood the Government have decided to postpone the Government Land Revenue Amendment Bill in view of the strong opposition aroused against it. The Bill may be taken up either towards the end of the session of the Council or in the next. The Small Holdings Bill will be proceeded with during the first day's sessions. Keenness of the debate which it will provoke is evidenced by the fact that already about hundred typed pages of amendments have been tabled.

The Coalition Nationalist Party held a meeting to-night to consider the Bardoli situation. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister of Education, attended for some time. It is understood that the terms put forward by the Government and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel at the Surat Conference were discussed and a proposal was made that in view of the failure of the Conference a fresh set of terms should be drafted by the party and placed before either side. It was also suggested that resort to obstructive tactics was the fitting reply to Government's "obduracy." The question of resignation of Ministers was re-opened. No decision has yet been reached. The party will meet again to-morrow before the meeting of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

MR. GUNJAL'S OBJECTION TO THE MOTION.

POONA, July 23.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has given notice to the Secretary of the Legislative Council that as the Small Holdings Bill as amended by the Select Committee has not been published in the Government Gazette in the vernaculars, and as copies of it have not been received by members, the Bill cannot be moved in the coming session in accordance with Section 8-A of the Standing Orders.—A. P.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST EX-KAISER

DESIGNING FOR RESTORATION OF MONARCHY

"ABUSING DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S HOSPITALITY

LONDON, July 22.

Amsterdam.—Complaints that the Ex-Kaiser is abusing Dutch hospitality by voicing designs for the restoration of German Monarchy have been made to the Dutch Government by the Plenipotentiary representative of the Republican Complaint Bureau, Berlin following the telegram from Doorn to Kaiser Wilhelm Association acknowledging the tribute of homage and expressing confidence that the fighting spirit of a certain Bavarian Regiment will again be brought into action, when it is a question of re-establishing the Fatherland under Kaiser and a hereditary prince.—Reuter.

SURAT TODDY AUTION SENSATION.

(Continued from previous page)

Dr. C. J. Ghia, Miss Mithiben Petit, Miss Meherbai Bhesania and Mr. Manilal Kothari picketed. Dr. Ghia was strolling in the lobby near the Collector's office when he was asked by a police Sub-Inspector to clear away. Dr. Ghia refused. The Superintendent of Police came to the spot and also asked Dr. Ghia to go away and on his refusing the Doctor along with the others was arrested, and detained in the Excise Superintendent's office by the side of the Superintendent, till the close of the Auctions and were then released. Many Parsi and Hindu bidders at the auctions were present and the office was full. At three o'clock all shops of the city and a number of shops in the Chorasi and Olpad Talukas had been disposed off and the Collector left.

A mass meeting will be held to-night. The city is observing a hartal.—A. P.

"BARDOLI EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY"

STUDENTS' MESSAGE TO COUNCILLORS

POONA, July 23.

There were animated scenes outside the Hall when the Bombay Legislative Council opened this afternoon. The students of Poona who observed the Bardoli Day, came out of the colleges in thousands wearing Bardoli buttons bearing placards inscribed with slogans, such as "Bardoli expects every youth to do his duty", paraded the streets and finally gathered at the entrance to the hall. More than a dozen members of the Council met them and on behalf of the students Mr. Nariman conveyed to them amidst enthusiastic cheers the triple message, first to throw their weight on the popular side on the Bardoli struggle, second to throw out the resolution to co-operate with the Simon Commission and third to fight against the enhancement of school fees. Mr. Jairamdas Doulattam on behalf of the Councillors undertook to carry out the mandates if students on their part would discard foreign cloth and take to khaddar. The enthusiasm of the demonstrators reached its height as his Excellency drove in State and entered the Hall when cries of "shame" and "Vallabhbhai ki jai" rent the air. His Excellency smilingly received the hostile greetings. H. E. Lady Wilson who followed was also similarly greeted.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIA'S MEMORANDUM TO SIMON COMMISSION

INDIANISATION POLICY CRITICISED

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The plea for protection and for greater provision of facilities of education is put forward in the memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission by the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community. It states that no scheme of self-government can afford to ignore the rights of minorities and element of sentimental attachment and racial responsibility should help to reinforce the political plea for protection. The claim for more appointments in various services is also made. "We strongly protest," says the memorandum, "against the manner in which the policy of Indianisation has been manipulated to our disadvantage."—A. P.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN

HIKMET BEY APPOINTED

SEQUEL TO NEW TREATY OF AMITY

LONDON, July 22.

Constantinople.—Hikmet Bey, the newly appointed Ambassador to Afghanistan, has left for Kabul. The appointment follows the recently concluded Turko-Afghanistan Treaty of amity.—Reuter.

PLAYING IN THE HANDS OF FOREIGNERS

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EGYPTIAN GOVT.

LONDON, July 22.

Cairo.—The Wafd manifesto unqualifiedly condemning suspension of the Parliament accuses the Government of forcing back Egypt, when Eastern countries like Syria Iraq and India are making progress in securing Parliamentary constitutional life and charges the Government with breaking their oaths in order to satisfy the ambitions of the foreigners and their own, but without calculating the result of the grave social crises "whose consequences God alone can foresee".—Reuter.

FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

LT. PARIS' ATTEMPT

LONDON, July 22.

Brest.—Seaplane "Fregatte" piloted by Lieutenant Paris started to-day on an attempt to fly across the Atlantic via Azores.—Reuter.

MUDDIMAN MEMORIAL

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

SIMLA, July 22.

It has been suggested that it would be in accordance with the wishes of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Alexander Muddiman that a memorial should be erected to his memory in Christ Church, Simla, and the following have agreed to form a Committee for this purpose:—Mr. J. Crerar, Mr. L. Graham, Lieut.-Col. C. O. Harvey, Rev. Canon Hemming and Mr Webb-Johnson (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.) Those willing to support the scheme are invited to send subscriptions which, it is suggested, should be limited to Rs. 50, to Mr. Webb-Johnson, Legislative Department, as soon as possible.—A. P.

LINKING UP EMPIRE COMMUNICATIONS

ANOTHER STAGE COMPLETED

LONDON, July 23.

It is officially announced that the Eastern Cable Group has purchased shares direct of the West India Cable Company controlling four West Indies concerns owning eight thousand miles of cables and several wireless stations with a combined capital of one and three-quarter millions sterling. Financial commentators draw attention to the importance of the transaction in completing another stage in the linking up of Empire communications.—Reuter's Special.

SEARCH FOR WARWICK

NO TRACE YET

LONDON, July 23.

An intensified search for Warwick in which innumerable aeroplanes, motorists, horsemen, shepherds and police of six counties participated all day yesterday, failed to yield any trace of Warwick—Reuter's Special.

SIR M. HAILEY TO BE GOVERNOR OF U. P.?

SIMLA, July 23.

With the return of Sir Malcolm Hailey from Baspa valley tour the rumour has again revived that his Excellency may be appointed to the vacant Governorship of the United Provinces but no official intimation of any kind is yet available and it is believed will not be available for a little time to come.—A. P.

MISSING AIRMAN'S BODY FOUND

LONDON, July 23.

The body of the missing London Barrister Warwick who competed in the Kings Cup air race has been found near Peebles.—Reuter's Special.

MOST URGENT NEED IN THE WORLD

ABOLITION OF POVERTY

MAXTON'S CHALLENGE TO BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway writes in "New Leader":—

There is a danger that the circumstances of the Maxton-Cook manifesto may thrust into the background the issues which it raises. Maxton's colleagues on the National Council of the I.L.P. and at the I.L.P. Head Office have grounds for complaining that he should, whilst chairman of the Party, have taken this action in isolation from them and even without consulting them. They have reason for concern in the prejudicial effect which the Maxton-Cook campaign is likely to have on the projected I.L.P. campaign in favour of its Programme proposals. They are justified in doubting the wisdom of an 'exclusive' partnership with Arthur Cook. Maxton may claim that he has the right to take individual action and that the manifesto is no concern of the I.L.P. But he must realise that the Party cannot but be affected profoundly. It is natural that this side of the matter should loom big in our minds at the moment.

POLICY THE REAL ISSUE.

But, in the long run, questions of procedure, important as they are, are insignificant compared with the big questions of policy. These are lasting. The questions of procedure need not be more than temporary. If we act wisely, they can be overcome by frank and friendly discussion. It is upon the issues of policy that the future of the I.L.P. will be decided. If we concentrate upon these and decide upon them fearlessly, the Party will emerge from the present situation clearer in its purpose and more effective for action.

The Maxton-Cook manifesto asserts that there has been a serious departure from the principles which animated the founders of the Labour Party. These principles it defines as (1) unceasing war against poverty and working-class servitude, and consequently against Capitalism, and (2) the salvation of the workers through their own efforts. In support of its main assertion, it declares that "we are now being asked to believe that the Party is no longer a working-class Party, but a Party representing all sections of the community," and that "as a result of the new conception that Socialism and Capitalism should sink their differences much of the energy which should be expended in fighting Capitalism is now expended in crushing everybody who dares to remain true to the ideals of the Movement."

We assume that there will be general acceptance of the statement of the original principles of the Party (except that they do not include the positive policy of Socialism). Are they, in fact being departed from?

We do not think that there is any doubt that they are, though we should not support this view in exactly the terms of the manifesto. The issue whether the Party represents the working-class or the community cannot be dismissed in a sentence. Hardie used to say that the working-class 'is' the community. The truth can perhaps be expressed by saying that the medium of the coming of Socialism must be the working-class, but that the object of Socialism is the welfare of the whole community. Socialism means economic freedom, and freedom can only be won by the efforts of the subject class: it cannot be given or imposed from above. Therefore, while the identification with the working-class of convinced Socialists from other classes is to be welcomed, the main force and inspiration of the Movement, if it is to fulfil its purpose, must come from the working-class itself.

During recent years there is little doubt that the tendency has been to rely less, and less upon working-class support and to appeal to the middle classes. There would be no obejction to an appeal to the middle classes if it were a Socialist appeal. But it has not been. It has been an appeal by words and policy to the moderate man. The main achievement of the Labour Government of 1924 was to convince the moderate man that the Labour Party is not so dangerous as he had been led to believe. At the end of the period of Government, the Labour poll increased by 1,139,241. But how many of those new voters had become converted to Socialism? They had become satisfied with the moderation of the Labour Party. They would be worthless if the big fundamental changes which Socialism represents became vital political issues. The same policy is being pursued from the Front Bench of the Labour Party in Parliament. Everything possible is being done to convince the public that the Party is respectable and safe. Maxton and Cook are right in asking that the appeal of the Party should be primarily addressed to the working-class and that it should be a Socialist appeal, "an unceasing war against poverty and working-class servitude, and against Capitalism."

THE MOND CONFERENCES.

The same tendencies are seen on the industrial side of the Movement in the Mond Conferences. There is no doubt in our minds that they are making, in so far as they are successful, for the stabilisation of Capitalism. The need for a constructive Trade Union policy we recognise, but it should be a policy aimed at increased power for the workers and decreased power for employers, preparing the way for the transition to Socialism. The present tendency in the Trade Union Movement is towards the same compromise with Capitalism which has made the American Federation of Labour so ineffective as a fighting force for the real emancipation of the workers.

The result of the compromising policy of the Labour Party has undoubtedly been to drive many of those who dare "to remain true to the ideals of the Movement" to courses which make them subject to Party discipline. We imagine it is this result which has led Maxton to take independent action at this moment. Men and women with whose general attitude he agrees have felt it necessary to support unofficial candidates. In both the political and industrial movements discipline is being tightened, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it leaves the Right untouched while the Left is crushed. The present situation in Birmingham is an example. The Left revolt would probably never have occurred if it had not been for the preceding actions of the Right. At the same time, whilst the I.L.P. is affiliated to the Labour Party, it cannot, and ought not to, support candidatures against the official candidates. Indeed, the I.L.P. constitution prohibits branches from doing so. But that does not mean that in such circumstances we must identify ourselves with the Right. We must assert our own policy, which is distinct both from the timid gradualness of the Right and the castastrophic violence of the extreme Left.

I. L. P. MUST LEAD.

These considerations lead us, therefore, to the conclusion, not that those who are dissatisfied with the present policy of the Labour Party should start an independent movement of protest, but that we should concentrate upon a much more vigorous presentation of our own alternative. Maxton himself has summarised our objectives in two sentences:

"First, to secure an immediate raising of the standard of the working-class above poverty."

"Second, to secure for the community the key sources of power within Capitalism, so that the decisive steps shall be taken in the transition to Socialism."

The first objective would be achieved by the deliberate redistribution of the national income so that the unearned incomes of the rich are restored to the workers by means of family allowances, a minimum wage, and extended social services. The second by the nationalisation of banking, of foodstuffs importation, of raw material importation, and of transport, power and land. Our "Socialism in Our Time" proposals may be dismissed by Mr. MacDonald as "flashly futilities," but that gets no one anywhere. We might retort by dismissing the Labour Party proposals as "flabby fatuosities," but that would be equally futile. Poverty is at this moment causing untold suffering and ruining thousands of lives. It is a damnable injustice. It is stupidly unnecessary. Its abolition is the most urgent need in the world. Proposals for its rapid ending ought to be welcomed, and considered with unprejudiced minds.

The vigorous advocacy of our uncompromising Socialist policy does not mean a split in the Movement. We have every right to seek to persuade the wider Labour Movement to our views. And we believe the insistent advocacy of a bolder policy is vital to the health and spirit of the Party. Since the General Strike, and the drift to the Righ which has followed it, there has been a general loss of faith. To many old stalwarts Socialism has ceased to be he inspiration of their lives. The young are not being attracted to it as they were. Neither old nor young feel it is worth devoting their lives to, as they did a generation ago. A by-election takes place: where are the workers? The truth is that we do not believe in our hearts of hearts that Labour will achieve the big things of which we have dreamed. We do not feel that service is worth while.

This situation demand great boldsess by the I.L.P. It can reawaken faith and hope if it will be fearless. It must put all uncertainty aside and come out challengingly. The Maxton-Cook manifesto will not have been in vain if if causes the Party to give, and to maintain, the lead for which we believe the workers are waiting.

FATE OF C. P. MINISTRY

PROTEST AGAINST MEDICAN EXAMINATION OF RY. MEL

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 16.

What would become of the C. P. Ministry? This question has arisen lately in the minds of the politicians in the Central Provinces. Mr. Umesh Dutt Pathak intends to move a resolution dissolving the present ministry and recommending the formation of a new ministry in view of the disruption in the C. P. Council Nationalist Party. The opinion now prevailing in the province is that the resolution is ill-timed and it would have been better had it not been tabled at all. The people are not concerned just at present who occupies the Ministerial gaddi. They are at present concerned that they should have such ministers who would obey the behests of the Council and prevent the formation of the Committee to work with the Simon Commission. It is felt that the bureaucracy might take advantage of the disruption of the party and of the resolution just tabled and thus the way to form a ministry which will co-operate with the Simon Commission may be paved. Whatever might be the difference between the ministers, it is well known that they have declared to boycott the Commission. What guarantee is there that the new ministry that would be formed will also non-co-operate with the Commission?

Instead of moving such resolutions, would it not be better for the councillors who have the country's good at heart to try to patch up the differences between the members of the Nationalist Party and thus be in a position to give a united front to the manoeuvres of the bureaucracy which is expected to strain its every nerve to form a committee? It is very difficult to postulate with any degree of certainty what would be the fate of the resolution, even supposing that it would come for discussion in the open session. The members who have resigned from the Nationalist Party have not yet published their future policy. It is, however, earnestly hoped that the members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will rise equal to the occasion and setting aside their differences combine and give a united front to the attempts of the Government and frustrate the plans of forming the committee.

B. N. RY. LABOUR UNION.

At a recent meeting of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union a resolution was passed viewing with great apprehension and condemning the policy recently followed by the Railway authorities of medical examination of the staff as that policy had thrown many of the staff out of employment. The meeting was further of opinion that medical examination was harassing the poor labourers and therefore requested the Agent to abolish the same at an early date.

NEW RAILWAY OPENED.

The new Anuppur-Bijuri branch of the C.I.C. Railway on Bilaspur-Katni section has been opened for traffic, viz., passenger, parcels and goods except live stock, motor cars and carriages with effect from the 7th July, 1928.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Governing Body of the King Edward Memorial Society has awarded the following scholarships:—A foreign scholarship of the annual value of £300 to Mr. Ram Sinha Thakur for 2 years to undertake higher study for Ph.D. or D. Sc. degrees in Chemistry in Cambridge or London University.

An agricultural research scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 per month for 2 years to Mr. R. B. Ekbote for higher study in agricultural Botany at Pusa.

A research scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 per month for 2 years to Mr. S. P. Mushram for higher study in Hydro-dynamics for the D.Sc. degree of the Allahabad University.

Post-graduate scholarships to Mr. Abdul Wahab, Miss Sonu Modholker, Syed Azizul Haq, J. G. Shrikande and W. M. Dabadghao, the latter two for higher studies.

EXPLOITATION OF INDIAN SEAMEN

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SHIP-OWNERS

MR. JOSHI'S EXHORTATION FOR SOLIDARITY

The annual general meeting of the Union was held in the Union's Hall, Keshavaji Building, Carnac Bridge, on Saturday the 21st inst. under the presidency of Mr. N. M. Joshi. There was a fairly large audience of members of all the three Departments of the Union, viz., Deck, Engine and Saloon.

Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., General Secretary of the Union read the annual report of work done by the Union from the end of October 1926 to the end of December 1927. The principal features of the report were (1) re-organisation of the Union so as to include Deck, and Engine crews of all lines who togeher with the Saloon crews of P. & O., B. I. and other lines numbered 18,702 at the end of the period under report; (2) efforts of the Union for amalgamation of the Saloon crews of Bombay Seamen's Union with this Union; (3) a heavy expenditure of Rs. 1872-13-6 incurred by the Union on litigation in order to protect its members' interests from the onslaughts of the Shipping Brokers and their men; (4) its three representations to the Government of Bombay and Government of India regarding abolition of the Broker System of recruitment of Seamen, their unemployment and corruption practised upon them by the Ghat Serang and Ghat butlers (5) its registration in December 1927; (6) its affiliation to the Trade Union Congress and its Provincial Committee; (7) its recognition by Government by the appointment of its General Secretary as a member of the Indian Sailors' Home Committee in Bombay; (8) its partial success in regard to redress of its members' grievances regarding unfair selections Broker's interference and its success in securing an aggregation amount of Rs. 3,250/- for eight members as compensation for accidents; (9) 42 meetings of its Executive Council and members; (10) commencement of work by the reconstituted body with no assets but liabilities to the extent of Rs. 5,000 left by the former management and (11) its total receipts of Rs. 18,234-7-0, expenditure Rs. 16,260-12-3 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,973-10-9 at the end of the year, as per auditors certified statement.

The adoption of report and audited statements of account were duly proposed, seconded, supported and unanimously passed.

Another resolution electing the following office bearers for the current year and a third one expressing appreciation of the services rendered by the retiring office bearers and Committee members were also unanimously passed:—

President:—N. M. Joshi, B.A.

Vice-presidents:—Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Mr. J. W. Jacob.

Secretaries:—Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim, Mr. Abdul Karim Hasan, Mr. A. B. Moraes.

Treasurer:—Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.A.

Auditor:—Mr. J. K. Parulkar, J.P.

Messrs. R. S. Asavale, Pradhan, Jacob, A. S. Sylvera and Mahomed Ibrahim made speeches exhorting the members not to be led away by the "enemies of the Union like the Brokers and their underlings and other busybodies," but to persuade unorganised seamen and those of the other Union to join this genuine trade Union of seamen.

The President in winding up the proceedings said that the Broker would be done away with by the passing of Mr. Chowdhury's Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, and pointed out how Indian seamen were being exploited by shipowners who while making 70 per cent.

THE OUTRAGE ON EGYPT

TRYING TO TURN THE TIDE BACK

We give below extracts from Press comments on the outrage that has just been perpetrated on constitutionalism in Egypt.

"New India":—"The Constitution of Egypt was promulgated partly as a means of solving the deadlock which Anglo-Egyptian relations had reached. It is now revoked undeniably with a view to put these relations on a footing acceptable to Britain. It was brought into existence by a decree of the King; it lapses into 'pralaya' by the fiat of that same authority. In Egypt, unlike England, the bounds of popular liberty are not being enlarged from precedent to precedent; there is a Canute attempting to turn the tide back. But in the case of England there was no third Power complicating the struggle between Parliament and the King. Egypt's problem, on the contrary, is mainly one of opposition between a foreign Power insisting on her subservience to its will and the popular will determined to free the country from its yoke."

Criticising the King's action the "Hindu" says: "Whatever may be his rights as per the letter of the Constitution—we dispute his claim to rule without Parliament even according to the letter of the constitution—there is no doubt his letter is a gross violation of the spirit of the constitution. . . . What King Fuad and the Cabinet composed of his minions contemplate is that if they succeed in the three years' tyranny which they have planned under cover of the existence of "a small fraction" which makes parliamentary regime impossible, they could virtually enthrone autocracy in the country."

WORKERS' REPLY TO AGENT

G. I. P. MEN'S DEMANDS REITERATED

SYMPATHY WITH S. I. R. STRIKE

15 DAYS' TIME GIVEN

An emergent meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when representatives from Matunga Parel Boribunder Wadi Bunder Byculla Kalyan Manmad centres were present. After long discussion the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union puts on record its feeling of deep regret that the Agent of G. I. P. Railway in his communication dated the 19th July to the Secretary of the Union has totally failed to appreciate the position of the Railway workers as regards the different demands made in the Secretary's communication dated the 10th May last and has given to the men a highly unsatisfactory reply provocative of the danger threatening a head, and it further resents the action of the Agent in threatening to dispense with the services of 1,600 to 2,000 workers from Parel and Matunga shops which is simply attempting to bully the men into accepting the present bad conditions of service.

UNION'S CONSIDERED OPINION.

This meeting gives its considered opinion on the various points raised as follows:—

(a) Medical Examination:—That there should be total cancellation of the medical examination and no suspension whatsoever, as such examination is uncalled for, unnecessary and is merely a pretence either to retrench the men or to keep up the prestige of the Management.

(b) Legitimate Increases to the Workers:—The representatives of the Union are prepared to submit a list of all those workers who have been blocked up at reduced maxima and whose increases are overdue and the Agent should permit the representatives of the Union and the management to decide upon all these cases in conjunction with the Agent's representative, namely, the new Liason Officer, as the Committee believes that serious injustices have been done to various workers for a long period of time; and that the above inquiry should be held and completed within a fortnight.

(c) Leave for all Gazetted Holidays with pay:—This meeting considers it irrelavant on the part of the Management what other Railways may be doing and calls upon the Agent to give all Bank holidays indicated in the list with full pay.

MINIMUM LIVING WAGE.

(d) This meeting expresses its deep dissatisfaction at the Agent assessing privileges to poor menials such as free medical assistance, the grant of free pass, etc. and fixing a definite monetary value to the supposed privileges for considering the present condition in which these privileges are allowed to be enjoyed by the workers, they have no value whatsoever and throws aside the Agents suggestion that he puts in Rs. 3 as a premium upon the menial's pay at Rs. 23 and reasserts its previous determination that nothing short of Rs. 30, excluding consolidated allowance and privileges can be acceptable to the menials in Bombay and workers all over the line and that such a complete graded menials' minimum wage list with graded scale should be given to the Union within the fortnight hereof.

REQUEST TO RECONSIDER.

(e) That 10 per cent increase should be given to skilled workers:—The Union lays no value to the Government figures as the cost of living appearing in the "Labour Gazette" and judging from individual worker's budget which the Union representatives are prepared to submit to the Management a 10 per cent increase since 1919 is not only justifiable but reasonably called for and required by the continued expense of the skill that each individual worker is making towards raising the capital of the Company. Irrespective, therefore of the Agent's statement, this meeting feels strongly that a rise of 10 per cent now demanded after 10 years of loyal and skilful service as not only justifiable but long overdue.

Taking all the facts into consideration the Union which represents the interest of all workers considers it its painful duty to call upon the Agent to revise his decision on the lines stated above as regards the demands, and within a fortnight hereof if no satisfaction arises to the workers' the Union will call upon all its members to down tools on a day it thinks suitable.

This meeting considers it obligatory upon all the men on commercial or Transportation Departments from Victoria Terminus onwards on the whole G. I. P. to organize immediately and become members of the amalgamated G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union without any delay so as to make it possible to rely upon their help should a contingency arise within the fortnight.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

This meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union deeply sympathises with the Railwaymen of the Southern Indian Railway Company in their hercoic effort to assert their just and reasonable demands long since disregarded by an unbending and relentless management and promises them every help on behalf of Bombay within no distant date. The meeting resolves that no G. I. P. Railway worker should assist S. I. Railway Management at linking junctions between the S. I. and G. I. P. Railways, but should resolutely refuse and oppose if the Management of the G. I. P. Railway forces them to be used as a tool to break the S. I. Railway strike.

This meeting deeply resents the action of the Government in blocking up Telegraphic communirations between Bombay Rly. workers and those at Madras and thus cutting up all possibilities of holding a joint Conference of Railway workers at Trichinopoly to decide upon a concerted action for the achievement of complete success for all the Indian workers at a time.

A mass meeting of railwaymen is called on Thursday next at Matunga to consider the Agent's reply.

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WARDHA GIVES THE LEAD

"UNTOUCHABLES" ADMITTED IN TEMPLE

OPPOSITIONISTS' EMPTY THREAT

(From a Correspondent.)
WARDHA, July 20.

The 19th July will go down to history as an epoch making day for the people of Wardha. For on that day the Temple of Shri Laxminarayen here, was thrown open to every Hindu touchable as well as "untouchable." It is the first temple in the province, nay, perhaps in the whole country, to admit "untouchables" along with the "touchables." All honour to Shriyut Jamnalalji Bajaj who was mainly responsible for this new move. He was one of the trustees of the temple and he could not rest until he brought about this change. He was quite aware of the injustice that was being done to the so-called untouchables, but so far he was practically helpless, the other members of the trust being dead against the idea. But he was naturally ready to sieze the first Opportunity and he availed himself of it when it did come.

COMMOTION IN CITY.

On the 17th July the trustees met at Shriyut Jamnalalji's house and passed a resolution allowing the untouchables to enter the temple and entrusted its execution to Shriyut Jamnalalji. Accordingly he got some handbills containing the purport of the resolution printed, and distributed them throughout the town. The public had already had an inkling of the move which Shriyut Jamnalalji was contemplating. The handbills made them sure. A great commotion was caused and the Marwari community in particular resented the new move very strongly. They decided to wait on Shriyut Jamnalalji in a body and try to dissuade him from this 'unholy move'.

JAMNALALJI'S FIRM STAND.

The next day at about 3 p.m. all of them came too see him. He received them very calmly and gave them a patient hearing, refuting every agrumant which they put forth. At last having no argument left, they requested him to defer this move to a further period of 2 years. Sjt. Jamnalalji asked them whether they were prepared to promise support after that period. When they refused he said that then it was as good for him to open the temple for the "untouchables" that very day as it would be two years afterwards. The deputation left rather disappointed.

FUTILE OPPOSITION.

In the night they held a meeting and wanted to pass a resolution expressing resentment at the contemplated new move on behalf of the public of Wardha. In this also they failed but went away from the meeting uttering threats of giving a sound beating if any "untouchables" entered the temple.

But thanks to the personality of Shriyut Jamnalalji nothing untoward happened. He was present in the temple from early morning till about 10 p.m., receiving everyone with a pleasant smile. He was very cheerful and seemed to be very happy with the consciousness of having done justice which was long overdue. He was heard to remark: "It is really gratifying to please one so-called untouchable then trying to please the whole class of touchable where justice is concerned." I feel relieved of a mental anxiety which was picking my conscience for the last 3 years. On the whole it appeared that the opposition was not as strong as it was anticipated and the supporters of the move had entertained fears which had no sound ground.

MTIELY WARNING TO GOVT.

A CALL FOR STATEMANSHIP

From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, July 20.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has issued the following to the Karnatak agriculturists and to those interested in them:

"The Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill and the Small Holdings Bill will be considered in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Counell. There is no denying the fact that these two Bills directly affect the interests of the agriculturists. It was the duty of the Government to explain their viewpoint and get the consent of those who are affected by them. Government have so far failed in this duty. In my recent tour I have found out that there is a large section of agriculturists who do not even know that Government is contemplating the introduction of these Bills. Mere publication of the Bills in the Government Gazette in vernaculars is not sufficient. I had an occasion to address several meetings and to talk to the agriculturists regarding these Bills. They could intelligently follow the proceedings of the meetings and could answer questions put to them. In all meetings resolutions protesting the passing of these Bills were unanimously passed. In many places I found that the agriculturists showed their determination to resist the Bills if passed into law. I am in a position to say with confidence that the agriculturists whose interest they profess to protect are not at all in favour of these Bills. It cannot be said that the agriculturists are too ignorant to know their interest. Such an idea is the result of the self sufficiency and vanity of the bureaucracy. My experience in the last ten agriculturist is endowed with keen commonsense and can see his interest as intelligently as others. It is only when he is hard pressed that he becomes helpless and becomes a victim to machinations and intrigues. But Bardoli has aroused in them their sense of dignity and they are showing signs of self reliance. It is, therefore, advisable that Government should in their wisdom, withdraw these Bills. If Government are really desirous of doing good to the agriculturists and if they seriously believe that they can achieve this end only by these means, it is their primary duty to educate public opinion and enlist public support before hazarding such a piece of legislation. But in the present mood of Government, it is too much to expect such a thing from them. It, therefore, behoves all public workers to do their utmost to resist the passing of these Bills. Fortunately Poona is holding a Conference of the agriculturists and those interested in their welfare. All interested in this question must make it a point to attend this Conference and should do their best to make it a success. All our differences, whether political or commercial, should be set at rest. A very good beginning is made in this respect in all the Districts of Karnatak and Maharastra and we must follow it up. Government always seeks to take advantage of our own weakness resulting from disunion amongst our own ranks. Fortunately on this question we are all united and determined to stand solid. I hope those who are wavering will see their way to realise the seriousness of the situation and face it with courage, statesmenship and wide vision."

BAN ON STRIKERS' MEETINGS

NIGHT RUNNING OF TRAINS STOPPED

MADRAS, July 22.

The S. I. Railway strike situation remains unchanged. According to the latest information casualties in the last night's train derailment at Kattupakkam, are one passenger seriously injured (since succumbed) and seven others excluding three constables slightly injured. Reports show that damage to property still continues at various stations.

The police Commissioner has prohibited meetings of strikers in the city. Any assembly of more than five strikers will be dispersed, by force if necessary. With a view to give the staff sufficient rest and to minimise the risk of accidents, the authorities have suspended night running of trains on the metre-gauge for the time being. It is reported that the broad gauge is still quiet, but, for the above reasons and owing to monsoon, night running west of Shoranur has been suspended.—A. P.

MATCH FACTORY WORKERS' STRIKE AT AMBERNATH

The Secretary of the Match Factory workers Union writes:—

On 21st July the workers employed in the match factory at Ambernath, near Kalyan, owned by the Western India Match Manufacturing Company, declared downed tools. When the last strike was settled as the result of the negotiations between the Workmens' Union and the management, the latter had promised that there would be no victimisation in the case of those who had taken a leading part in the Strike. But a few days after the strike was settled and the normal conditions were redress at the time of settlement of the campaign of victimisation with a view to breaking the workers' Union. Some of the leaders in the last strike, who have been also among the most enthusiastic members of the Union, were sacked or given notices of discharge under one pretext or another. Also some of the grievances which the management had promised to redress at the time of settlement of the last strike remained unredressed. Furthermore, there has been no improvement so far as the treatment given by some of the Supervisors to the men and women workers is concerned. All these things were brought to the notice of the management by the Union, the representatives of which explained the whole situation to the former by correspondence and personal interviews. The management was also clearly given to understand that in case the victimised workers were not reinstated the workers were determined to go on strike. Unfortunately the management did not sufficiently realise the gravity of the situation and failed to treat the Union's demand sympathetically. The Strike was precipitated owing to the Management's blank refusal to reinstate one of the discharged workers who, the members of the Union firmly believe, has been unjustly and vindictively dismissed. The workers are behaving quite peacefully.

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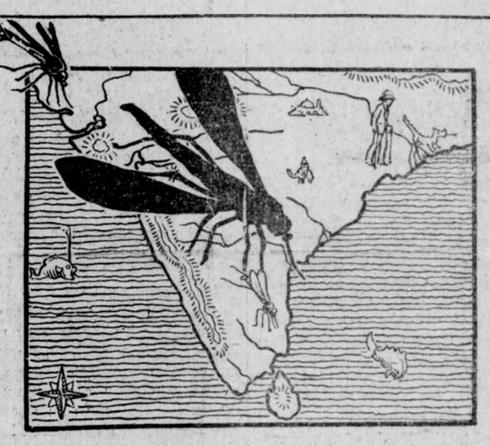

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CALCUTTA.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION

HOW KHADI HELPS THE POOR.

GANDHI ASHRAM'S CREDITABLE WORK

Dr. P. C. Ray performed the opening ceremony of the free dispensary attached to the Gandhi Ashram, Puduppalayam.

Tiruchangodu (Tamil Nadu) at which Mr. K. Santanam, the Manager of the Ashram read a report of the work done by the Ashram. Following are extracts from the report:—

This Ashram is the Tamil Nadu Branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangha, an All-India institution founded by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in 1923 to serve the country on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings. This Sangha's programme has khadi as its central work. But, unlike the Spinners' Association, the Gandhi Seva Sangha does not confine its work to khadi alone. Its branches are expected to take up as many of the following lines of work as means and circumstances may permit.

Khadi work, famine and flood relief, untouchability work, removal of drink evil, cow protection, rural sanitation and medical relief, and rural education.

LEFT TO LIVE AND DIE.

This Ashram was started on the 6th February 1925. It is situated in one of the poorest areas of Tamil Nadu. The natural poverty of this area has been intensified by severe drought which has lasted continuously during the last five years. On any interpretation of the term this locality should have been declared a famine area and should have attracted the attention of the Government and the people. But except for relief given by our khadi work and the continuous stream of emigration that is depopulating the villages around, the people are left to live and die as they may. It is no wonder that as soon as we offered facilities the women took to spinning, and to many of them the joy of finding work for the long idle hours has been as valuable as the scanty but dearly needed wages.

The progress of the Ashram's khadi work has been told in the last annual report. But some figures may be given. The villages served by the Ashram now number 175, while the spinners registered in our rolls are now 2,402. The total khadi produced durring these 3 1/4 years amounts to Rs. 2,75,530. The actual relief given to the people is represented by the following figures:

Spinning wages: Rs. 69,681, weaving Rs. 76,239, bleaching Rs. 1.648, total Rs. 1,47,568, i.e., over Rs. 45,000 a year.

Recently we have started three branch spinning centres and as they have proved successful more will be started next year.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

Besides khadi, removal of untouchability is one of the chief objects of the Ashram. But the work does not admit of a statistical record of progress. The people around have come to know our opinions on the matter. In fact they consider the non-observance of rules of untouchability as the main feature of the Ashram and identify it with this revolt against custom. Propaganda has little use, and only continued example is likely to benefit the cause. The untouchables have free access to the Ashram and are treated just like others. One of the oldest members of the Ashram hails from this class. We consider the peaceful toleration of the Ashram and its practices by the people around as in itself a great success in this direction. Besides the general poverty of the people, the greatest hardship of the depressed classes of this area is the scarcity of drinking water. They are not allowed to take water from the wells used by others. They have to go long distances and suffer many humiliations and hardships to get their daily pot of water. We have a scheme of digging, in the near future, half a dozen wells in this area for these unfortunate people, and work is already started on three. As in other parts of the district, the soil here is rocky. Very deep excavation by blasting is necessary to reach any water. Each well will cost about Rs. 1,000 and our scheme of wells will cost not less than Rs. 5,000. It is also our desire to acquire sites and build a few cottages for some of these people to demonstrate that they can live as decently and clearly as others if facilities are provided. This is estimated to cost another Rs. 5,000. We seek doing other little services to these people all of which means money. We make an earnest appeal to the people of this province to help us to carry out these schemes.

MEDICAL AID.

During the first year of work the need for a medical dispensary came to be felt. Disease and sickness were widespread and we had to deal with large numbers of these people who were our spinners and weavers. We could not silently look at their sufferings. The Ashram Free Dispensary was started with a qualified medical practioner on 21st November 1926, and has now been working for over 19 months. From the start it has been popular. People from distant villages come for relief. The total attendance during 19 months was 28,095. There is an average daily record of 49 patients of whom three or four are invariably untouchables.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

It has always been ou rdesire that side by side with the healing work of the dispensary, some work in the direction of prevention of diseases should be done. The problem of rural sanitation and the provision of pure drinking water is very difficult for non-official agencies in a poverty-stricken area. Most of the villages in these parts are so built as to leave no room except the village lanes to throw refuse or answer calls of nature. The difficuty of getting water has already been referred to. The people are very conservative in their habits and are impervious t onew ideas. Under these conditions we thought our campaign for sanitation should begin with the children. A children's bathing scheme was started in February under which all the children in the neighbourhood below twelve years were offered an oil-and-soap-nut bath on Saturdays and a soap-bath on Tuesdays. The doctor and other members of the Ashram attend to this work, personally, oiling and removing the vermin from the children's hair and rubbing them down clean and tidy. Only the untouchables have taken advantage of the scheme.

AN APPEAL.

The Ashram at present consists of a dozen workers, six of them are old non-co-operators.

It may be claimed that the Ashram has passed its trial stage. Whether it will have a progressively useful career the future alone can tell. But the members will try to do their utmost to carry out the objects of the Sangha, namely, rural reconstruction and service. It is earnestly hoped that those who are in a position to render help will extend their sympathy and active support and enable the Ashram to realise its aspirations.

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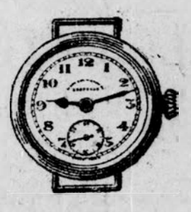

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INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICES

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

SIMLA, July 21.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, Electrical Engineering and Signalling Departments of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways will be held in Delhi commencing on January 28, 1929, under regulations published on 6th July 1927, and 9th November 1927. Candidates accepted for admission to the examination will be informed at what place in Delhi and at what hour they should present themselves.

The number of candidates to be selected at the examination will be announced hereafter. The selection candidates for appointment as special class apprentices in mechanical engineering and transportation (power) departments of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways will be on 9th November.

Three candidates will be selected as probationers for the Indian Forest Service on the result of a competitive examination to be held in August at Delhi.—A. P.

3 RD CLASS DECK PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Wednesday, the 18th instant there was a heart-rending scene enacted in No. 15 Shed Alexandra Docks before the s.s. "Karagola", whose Agents are M. M. & Co., left Bombay for South African ports. The third class passengers were barricaded. They were not allowed to take their food stuffs even. Besides, contrary to rules, they were charged for carrying their baggage. I will give you only one instance. A gentleman was going by the said boat with 25 people and he had 25 tickets and he, too, was charged Rs. 15|- for carrying his luggage including food-stuffs. It was a disgusting sight to see that a Company of the reputation of M. M. should treat its patrons no matter if they are third class passengers in this manner. As a matter of faet the Company has achieved its present prosperity by the patronage extended by the third class passengers, and it is to be hoped they would appreciate this in future and treat them in a more graceful manner befitting the name and fame of the M. M. Company. I might add that the 3rd class passengers were never charged before for carrying their luggage on the deck. It seems this novel rule has been introduced recently.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

BAGALKOT CONFERENCES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, July 20.

The preparations for the five conferences and seven exhibitions are almost complete. The National Flag will be hoisted on the morning of the 30th instant by Mr. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi. As Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru is very busy with the report of the All-Parties' Conference, he wires to say that he will not be able to perform the inauguration ceremony of the Hindustani Seva Dal's Physical Culture Institute, at Bagalkot, on August 1st. Consequently, Raja Dhanaraj Girji Bahadur of Hyderabad (Dn.) was approached and he has consented to perform the said function.

Mr. Nagappa Anna Kadadi, ex-M.L.C. and a prominent merchant of Sholapur, is to preside over the first Karnataka Commercial and Industrial Conference. Mr. D. V. Gundappa, the Editor of "Karnataka" and "Review of Reviews," Bangalore, has been elected as the President of the Karnataka Journalists' Conference.

Exhibits are pouring in for the various exhibitions. Dr. Hardikar has already arrived here and is busy supervising the whole work. The Managing Committee of the Karnataka Unification Sabha also meets here in the Karnataka Week. It is estimated that Bagalkot will attract not less than 5,000 persons from various parts of Karnataka. The town is electrified with great enthusiasm.

News has been received of the sudden death from heart-failure of Major Sattar Khan, I.M.S., Superintendent of Gaya (Behar) Central Jail on the 20th instant. —A. P.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 24 1928

UNITED STATES OF MUSLIM ASIA.

NEW POLITICAL OUTLOOK

DOMINATION OF CLERGY RECEIVING A SET-BACK

Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, author of "Afghanistan and the Afghans," has made an extensive tour of the Islamic countries. In the following article in "Foreign Affairs" he gives his impressions of the new political outlook of the Islamic world. 4

Monumental changes are occurring in the temper of the Moslem peoples. To me, a son of Old Asia, the situation presents itself in a totally different light from any outside observer, for I still disbelieve the fashionable conclusion of superficial students that the giant structure erected by the Prophet of Mecca now more than thirteen centuries ago is showing signs of weakness.

The rise and growth of Islam as a world-system owed much to a very wide and comprehensive notion of the love of "country." Wherever they drifted, the Moslems imported their new-born conception of being the undisputed exponents of the equality of the rights of man, irrespective of colour, culture, creed or clime. In distant countries they planted their homes, intermarried with alien peoples, and in time came to look upon them as their very own. The dominant note in Islam's bid for world supremacy was the self-same passion which inspires the European nations today, but with this difference, that Islam's motherland was not Arabia, Persia or Syria—the cradles of Moslem political and intellectual advancement—but El Islam, the whole world. To Moslems when they spanned the seas in quest of riches, the attempt was merely that of extending just by so much the domain of their influence, and they paid no heed to affinities of blood or to associations with a particular land of birth; consequently, wherever their fortunes took them, the Moslems became pioneers of an extra-territorial nationalism, an unlimited, underlineated and universal nationalism.

LOVE OF FATHER LAND.

Despite the evolution in their midst of a conception of a universal nationalism, the Moslems did not fail to safeguard the frontiers or the extensive provinces which they had made entirely their own. The struggles of Moslems and Christians in the Near Eastern countries, and their larger and more protracted fights to retain their individuality in North Africa, Persia, Afghanistan and Syria in modern times is the most convincing proof of their patriotism spelt in the terms of Europe's love of Fatherland. Yet it should be realized that those Moslem countries which still retain their reedom of action and choice are not seemingly nations detached from the great Islamic confederacy of nations; they are units, very much ofter the manner of the United States of America, with a concrete local basis but built over with a multi-coloured and heterogeneous superstructure.

NO REVOLT AGAINST ISLAM.

To those students of Islam who are conversant with the real motives of the neo-Persian and neo-Turkish nationalism, it is clear that these movements are no other than earnest efforts to withstand alien ideas. On the other hand, only superficial observers would put too much stress on this supposed defeat of the old principles of Islam in those renascent Moslem countries, which retain their love of the universal Moslem nationalism—their unveiled women and Occidently dressed men notwithstanding. If symptomatic of anything at all, the attempt of the Turks to cast off worn-out social customs is symptomatic of a new attitude of mind, which judges every secular idea in terms not of age, but in those of its utility in a world where sentiment has given place to value.

The rise of Turkish, Persian, Egyptian and Arab nationalism, as suggestive of local patriotism, indicates no revolt against Islam, but a revolt against an alien system which respects nothing that is not founded on concrete energy ond organized force. It is the one last effort of awakened Islam to hold, through any and every means at its disposal, the cherished heritage of its forebears wherever it can, and to hold it up as an example of worthy endeavour to those in less fortunate circumstances.

WAR AGAINST CLERGY.

Not only is the modern Islam reeling under the economic impact of Europe, but it is also waging a relentless war against the old hierarchy of the clergy. The Nationolist Party of Turkey led the way in this respect, and the surprising rapidity with which they crippled the Doctors of Law in Old Stamboul has bewildered the Islamic world. It is useful to remember here that it was the weakness of the Sultans of Turkey which gave an unprecedented power to the clergy in Turkey, so much so that at one time in the history of that country to challenge the effete system of the old Doctors in Constantinople was punishable by death. Even Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the President of the New Republic of Turkey, with his nationalist colleagues in Angora, did not escape the wrath of this priests of the Sultan's court, for a decree was issued against the Turkish national hero and the Sultan had set his seal on an order to exterminate him with his band of Nationalists in the name of Islam. Reaction, of course, set in; and with the advent of the Nationalists to power in the New Turkey, the Ullamas were made to realize that what they had been preaching was largely dogmas evolved by themselves throughout the chequered history of the Turk and that their decree against the Nationalist carried no real Islamic sanction. The abolition of the Khalifat was purely a political measure, and I have every reason to believe that both the political and economic conditions obtaining to-day in Angora are sufficient to employ the best efforts of the Turks.

THE MIND OF THE ARAB.

When discussing the Arab national attitude, one is forced to admit that the mind of the Arab is radically different to the mind of, say, the Turk or the Persian or the Afghan. The real flame of Islam admittedly glows more brilliantly in his heart, his imagination flies beyond the desert, and he thinks of the whole world as the home of Islam. Unlike the Turk, he is both a soldier and a philosopher; and he is, above all, deeply conscious of the fact that it was from his sandy wastes that the Prophet of Allah arose. He consequently thinks more often of the foundation of a Great Confederacy of all Islamic countries. The revolt of Arabia against the Turks during the war was a political measure, in precisely the same sense as was the abolition of the Khalifat by the Turks. I have discussed this subject with kings, as well as with the Bedouins of the desert and the priests in Arabia, and never did a single man admit that his revolt against Turkey was a revolt against Islam. Their religious ties, they all declared, remained intact.

ALL MUSLIMS ARE BROTHERS.

In Persia, a Shia country, a strong Pan-Islamic tendency is evident: "Forget whether Ali or Abu Bakr ought to have been the first Khalifa," a Shia divine told me in Teheran; "the point to emphasize is that, after centuries of discussion, we are no nearer to the end of that historical controversy, whilst all the time the pure materialism of the West is breaking wave after wave upon us, and might sweep away all the culture of Old Asia." The Pahlavi hat, which is not unlike the French military cap, is worn by all officials in the Persian capital. The clergy, even in such important Shia centres as Isphan and Qoom, have awakened to the truth that all Moslems are brothers—Shias Sunnia, black, brown or white—and that nationalism does not take precedence of Pan-Islamism.

Throughout the entire belt of the Islamic East there is, nevertheless, a distinct feeling of nationalism; but nationalism is defined in a particularly Eastern way. Every man is proud of his nationality, but he does not necessarily divorce Islam as the great binding factor between all the Islamic countries. The Revivalists of the present-day Islam are endeavouring to prove that healthy nationalism, in place of being contrary to the teaching of Islam, is the very essence of it. But their attitude towards nationalism as understood in Europe is quite different.

In the East, nationalism is a means to an end, the end being the unity of all Islam. It is argued that this conception is better than the Western conception of nationalism for the reason that the further the nationalistic impulse develops the greater the fear of war, and the larger the breach in international goodwill. In Aleppo, whilst talking to some friends, I was fascinated by an old son of the Syrian desert. He had never been in a town before, and his first visit to Aleppo failed to thrill him; and yet he knew all about the world politics. His views of the League of Nations will, perhaps, illustrate what I mean more than anything else. "They have a League now," he said, "but we in Islam have had it for 1,300 years, the only difference being that we subordinate our nationalism to one great aim of Islamic unity, while they find it impossible to remain intensely nationalist and yet think internationally." Essentially the solidarity of Islam is not shaken. All that has happened is that the domination of the clergy is receiving a legitimate set-back, and Europeans, having got used to seeing Moslems in the grip of the priests, seem amazed at the turn Moslem Asia has taken; whereas the truth is that the Moslems are now, more than at any time in the past, striving to achieve the real purpose of Islam, which is the union of all Islamic countries into one federation of nations.

LIFE INSURANCE IN BIKANER

IMPORTANT SCHEME LAUNCHED BY STATE

PRIME MINISTER ON ITS BENEFITS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, July 20.

A rather new and striking experiment in the cause of Government employees particularly and of the public generally has been launched by the Government of Bikaner in the form of a Scheme for Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance. The establishment of State Savings Bank mainly to provide ready means for the deposit of savings and so to encourage thrift among the various grades of State employees has also been simultaneously announced. The scope of this institution has also been so widened as to take advantage of this agency for the development of State industries, as well as to afford facilities to the general public in the conduct of the daily business. The Accountant General of the State took advantage of this opportunity to invite State Officials and employees to a meeting in his office, on the afternoon of the 18th instant, which was addressed by the Prime Minister with a view to popularise the Scheme among all concerned and to explain the policy of His Highness' Government in connection with the same.

A BENTFICIAL MEASURE.

In the course of an eloquent and impressive speech lasting for about 30 minutes the Prime Minister, Sir Manubhai Mehta, pointed out that the States were not asleep to the spirit of reform and progress which marked India in these times and traced the progress of reforms in the Bikaner State during the reign of His Highness the Maharajah. Referring to His Highness' Speech at the last session of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly in which His Highness had expounded sanctity of services as one of the cardinal principles of good government, the Prime Minister declared that the Life Insurance Scheme was an important and novel measure graciously sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah with the sole object of making life happier for his servants and subjects. He hoped that the new Scheme would go a great way not only towards the security of services to the employees but also towards the security of employees to the State, and thus it would be a mutual bond between the State and its employees. He exposed the foolish sentiment among some people against the very idea of insuring one's life and said that providing for one's wife and children in the case of accident or sudden death was as much the duty of a man as it was during his lifetime.

ADVANTAGES OVER PUBLIC COMPANIES.

He hoped that the results of the new Scheme would justify Insurance being made compulsory after a couple of years.

The State was able to fix the premia at a rate about 14 per cent. lower than most of the public companies since the State had no desire to earn profits from the Scheme as was natural for the public companies to do. Similarly the Savings Bank also offered more favourable rates than the Postal Savings Bank and had greater scope for fixed deposits. Both these Schemes were immune from Court Decrees or ever Government Decrees and had great sanctity attached to them. Sir Manubhai, always a loveable figure, was at his best when he joyfully referred to the new Scheme as one of the blessings of His Highness', Rule and yet another tangible proof of the care and solicitude of His Highness the Maharaja for his people.

16 PROPOSALS ON THE SPOT.

The Accountant General, Lala Nihal Chand, to whose able assistance the Scheme owes much of its soundness and attraction, announced that 16 proposals had been handed over to him on the spot and about two lacs of rupees had already been received for Savings Bank. On behalf of the services and the public, he thanked the Prime Minister for his kind support to the Scheme, which was a blessing to State servants and hoped that all the State servants as well as the public would derive full benefit from the same. He also thanked the Finance Minister for his assistance.

The meeting terminated with three cheers to His Highness the Maharajah, amidst much enthusiasm and satisfaction.

INCREASE IN TODDY TREE TAX

PROTEST MEETING AT SANJAN

(From A Correspondent.)

SANJAN, July, 20.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains, it was a simple but impressive gathering of persons from different villages of the Petha Umbergaon, Parsees, Hindoos, Banias, Mohammadens and even Warlies, Dublas, Baris and Bhandaries, landholders, Khatedars, Sankars and poor peasants met together at Sanjan in large numbers under the presidentship of Mr. Dinshaw Sapurji Daviewalla a leading landlord to protest against the increase of toddy tree tax from Two to Three rupees.

The increase of taxation every year has led to the great ruination of the Khatedar licensees and the consuming public and hence the public of Umbergaon had submitted a memorial to His Excellency in Council to decrease the price and to remove very many other oppressive grievances and as a matter of fact a deputation waited upon the Minister of Excise at Bombay on the 12th of July 1928 and even before these grievances are removed the Government have now increased the tree tax from rupees two to three.

AUCTION TO BE BOYCOTTED.

It was resolved unanimously that the authorities be approached to reduce the taxation and in case the heavy taxation is not removed, that no one should go for the auction sales which are fixed for the 23rd at Dahanu. Various persons in impressive and passionate speeches pointed out that the heavy taxation and the present policy of the Government in increasing the taxation has led to the complete ruination of the Khatedar licensees and the consuming public and that therefore it was now high time they should bestir themselves and either get their grievances remedied or that the best course for them was to save themselves from further loses by complete abstinence from taking licensees. Toddy was and is a food for the poor people and that such heavy taxation practically has brought about a great misery to the people.

profits gave them poor wages, insufficient rations and bad conditions of life and service on board ships, as compared with European seamen; and impressed upon the audience the need of solidarity and organisation as being the only way for them to rise.

(Continued from column 6.)

of lowering the teachings of our religion and to hold them up upto hatred or contempt in estimation of credulous and unmoulded minds of our younger generations and a general meeting of our Parsi community to express its strong resentment and to protest against the reckless imputations and allegations made by the high priest is quite essential.

RUSTOM DADACHANJI.

July 21.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

THE "TIMES" ON INDIAN SPIRITUALITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A newspaper editor is supposed to be a very versatile being. There is hardly any topic, mundane or spiritual, that does not interest him and on which he does not profess to speak with an air of authority or superiority. He is obliged in turn to be a philosopher, politician, economist, administrator, social reformer etc., etc. But his supreme role is that of a critic. Nothing is too sacred for his slashing pen. Occasionally he attempts to regale himself, if not his readers, with humour or sarcasm as the editor of the "Times" has done in his editorial this morning (19th July, 1928).

The subject seems to be "Holiness and Holinesses," but the object is really to have a dirty hit at the spirituality of India. The editor is simply scared by "the Bewildering frequency" with which the term "Holiness" is applied to "almost every man in ochre coloured robes who has a following." Their number he thinks "must be at least a legion" and asks "Has it ever struck any statistician to find out how many live 'Holinesses' there are in India at present?" I am sure Miss Mayo must be in possession of the exact figures; if not she will take note next time she visits this vast country, and honour the editor of the "Times" by adding his article to her book ("Mother India") as a valuable appendix. Meantime, we shall try to follow the editor in his musings.

"Every Shankaracharya," he says, "is as a matter of course styled "His Holiness," and there is evidently no limit to the numbers of these holy personages, who, by the way, are more familiar with the law administered in the Courts of the Miechhas than with the laws of Manu and Yajnavalkya." Well may the Shankaracharyas of the land be thankful to the editor of the "Times" for pointing out this limitation of theirs; but let us see if things are better in the enlightened West.

"The Alarming Leakage in the Churches," says Lala Lajpat Rai, "was the subject of a series of lectures by Rev. George Duncan, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, London, not long ago." It is a sad reflection no doubt, but it is truly said 'that while Peter converted three thousand men with one sermon, it now takes, according to the painful figures of the denominational Year Books, almost three thousand Sermons to convert one man.' No wonder, when we remember "the bewildering frequency" with which the newspapers report the adventures of pastors with chorus girls, etc., particularly, in Miss Mayo's country. And we have also not forgotten the history of the Papacy and the scandals aroused by the temporal activities and ambitions of the Vicar of Christ which shocked pious Christian souls about the time of the Renaissance and the Reformation in Europe. Let not the editor of the "Times" and critics of his like, therefore, delude themselves thinking that black sheep have a more "bewildering frequency"! in the East than in the West.

These uncanny facts are recalled only because the resourceful editor has referred to the Holiness of the Marwaris at Calcutta "Who being an incarnation of Sri Krishna, naturally practised the spiritual amours which the deity used to practice in happy Brindaban." The insinuation is obvious and the editorial expatiation on the spirituality of India is worth reproducing if only to appraise the poisonous sting in it.

"It is the matchless spirituality of the land that accounts for the prolific crop of Holiness. . . ., he country simply oozes spirituality. . . . Indeed, India is nothing if not spiritual; it is simply hungering for Holiness in spite of the deadly poison of materialism insidiously introduced in the guise of Western education. . . Whatever the Satanic East India Company and its successor the British Government, may or may not have done to strangle Indian Industries and crafts, they and their dread ally—Western Materialism—have signally failed even to touch, let alone destroy, the great and immemorial indigenous industry and spiritual craft of manufacturing Holiness and Holinesses. Empires may come and Empires may go, but the high industry will endure so long as India has not lost her soul."

Ergo, the soul of India, in the opinion of the learned editor of the "Times" has produced, is producing and will produce only mock holinesses of the types mentioned by him. But let me point out that such pretenders are by no means peculiar to this land alone. The number of so-called teachers of religion, in America, Lajpat Rai has pointed out, is, perhaps, as large as in India. There as here, "Any one can set up a school of thought of his own. Any one may found a sect or a seminary or a College and may give lessons in anything. He is sure to find some followers and some admirers. He must know how to advertise and must invest some money in hand-bills and what are called 'Circulars,' and 'Schedules.' Sometimes books or treatises, written by Americans, are published over oriental names and sold largely under false pretences. "Professor" is a most misused term in this country (America) and so is "Doctor," Professors and Doctors are as common as blackberries."

However, the problem of "the Bewildering frequency" of "Sadhus" in India is a real problem and needs sympathetic treatment. Mere ridicule is no solution. More than twenty years ago Swami Rama Tirtha wrote:—"The Sadhus of India are a unique phenomenon peculiar to this country(?) As a green mantle gathers over standing water, so have Sadhus collected over India, full fifty-two lakhs by this time. Some of them are, indeed, beautiful lotuses, the glory of the lake! But a vast majority are unhealthy scum." But he also did not fail to add: "Let the water begin to flow, let there be marching life in the people, the scum will soon be carried off Sadhus were the natural outcome of the past dark Ages of Indian History. But now-a-days the general spirit of reform, in-as-much as it is changing the feelings and tastes of the householders is affecting the Sadhus also. There are springing up Sadhus who, instead of remaining suckers and parasites to the tree of Nationality, are anxious to make of their body and mind humble manure for the tree, if nothing more." How well has this been illustrated in the history of the last two decades of our National struggle for emancipation! But none so blind as those who would not see—the editor of the "Times" not excluded..

—Yours, etc.,

"SPHINX."

PARSI FEELINGS HURT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to learn as one belonging to the priest class in particular and to the Navsari Taluka in general, that the Parsis of Bombay have been actively engaged in convening a public meeting to-morrow to lodge their emphatic protest against the high priest of Navsari who in a recent harangue delivered in a religious meeting. I professed his gross ignorance of tenets of Zoroastrian religion, by preaching that every young member of his community must resort to a "Pir" or "Fakir," for due advice and admonitions, for purpose of regulating one's life and for obtaining blessings therefrom, for emancipation one's own spirit and salvation of his soul, as he himself was not able to find anything from our religious books and scriptures; and secondly, who had been bold enough to suggest that every young member of his community should have a "Pir" or "Fakir" to whom he may be resort to for admonitions and consultations; and worshipping and make obeisance to him and so to say regard him as a spiritual guide and religious preceptor, quite in opposition to the express prohibition made by Avastas and Gathas and other works which are of great antiquity, and of high authority and of religious merit, has thereby fragrantly defied the emphatic and unmistakable tenets of our religion.

Sir, the high-priest seems to be intoxicated with the position he holds, he is blinded by the environment in which he seems to have been placed and he thinks that he has succeeded to a special pedestal whereby he holds exceptional immunity, as infallible a priest is to be supposed to be; and that he may by virtue of his position most outrageously, flagrantly and intemperately defy the tenets of our religion by making an insinuation that "Nothing could be deduged from our religious books and literature," as if he himself has made a searching study of the same and has found them to be mere scraps of papers, handed down from generation to generation.

I may state that in order that in future an irresponsible person like him, holding a responsible religious office, must be checked from making a blasphemous and irreligious speech which has the tendency

(Continued in column 4.)